

# THE EXAMINER.

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## THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

If I might give a short hint to an impartial writer, it would be to tell his fate. If he resolved to venture upon the dangerous precipice of telling unbiassed truth, let him proclaim war with mankind—neither give nor take quarter. If he tells the crimes of great men they fall upon him with the iron hands of the law; if he tells them of virtues, when they have any, then the mob attacks him with slander. But if he regards truth, let him expect martyrdom on both sides, and then he may go on fearless; and this is the course I take myself.—De Fox.

### THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY CONTEST.

It must very much surprise a gentleman who has hitherto avoided, or escaped, the notoriety which to the fighting churchman is commonly the breath of his nostrils, to find himself suddenly dragged forward and put up at Oxford, ticketed and labelled in the large type of the Derbyite press "MR DUDLEY PERCEVAL, THE LEADER OF THE 'PROTESTANT MIND OF THE COUNTRY,'" and colloquially characterised as "the faithful watchman."

We have looked into Mr Perceval's qualifications, and discovered him to be a gentleman whose abilities it would be cruel to subject to public criticism. If a watchman at all, he is clearly one of the harmless Charlies of a former day, who has been taken up, as he lay quietly asleep, by gentlemen who ought to have known better, and by whom he now consents helplessly to be made game of. We have no wrath to expend upon "the faithful watchman." But the perpetrators of this practical absurdity, the gowmsmen who deliberately propose that this "Leader of the Protestant mind" should replace Mr Gladstone in the representation of the University of Oxford, make a very shameless and degrading attack upon the credit of their Alma Mater.

Since it is to be hoped that the University of Oxford is not so far fallen below a just sense of self-respect as to reject a man by connexion with whom she is honoured, and to take the watchman for her representative, we will not add the annoyance of harsh criticism to the discomfort Mr Perceval must derive from uncongenial support. If Mr Perceval really be, as he is called, one of the fathers of the low church, he could hardly find himself in sorrier plight than to be spitefully pricked forward at the head of a phalanx of Puseyites. A low church general, with Archdeacon Denison for aid-de-camp, and W. B. or some similar worthy from the Carlton Club, in charge of the ammunition, is sufficiently an object of pity.

As for the position before the country of the University of Oxford, already it is inglorious enough. England has by this time restored to Parliament every member who had returned for judgment to the people after being chosen as a member of the new Administration. Even the men who had to present themselves before constituencies large, testy, and independent, have been re-elected with perfect cordiality. There cannot be a doubt for the present of the opinion which the country has formed. It is distinctly in approval of the union that has taken place between the best men in the house of commons, to carry on the government in an efficient way by measures upon which they have for some time been sufficiently agreed. But in the current of the elections, as it has been in the whole current of the social progress of our time, the University of Oxford becomes conspicuous. The hopes of the obstructives centre in her once again, and her name is become the watchword of a party opposed to all improvement, not for the first or for the fiftieth time in our history.

Yet, even of Oxford University, with its dismissal of Peel upon our memories, we cannot quite bring ourselves to believe that it is able to take Mr Perceval, recommended by the tactics of the Carlton Club and nominated by Archdeacon Denison, in place of Mr Gladstone, a statesman of high fame and unsullied character. Against Mr Gladstone there can be adduced no other reason of offence than that he has grown wiser as he has grown older, and has allowed the vigour of his mind to feel the bracing influence of active exercise in the business of the world. The mind of Mr Gladstone has not altered in its character; we know of none that has been more honourably consistent with itself; but it has become larger and more liberal, more statesmanlike, during the last few years. The most important evidence of its defection from the mere scholastic state was the appearance of his admirable Neapolitan letters. Since that date, without a sacrifice of principle, he has continued to ally himself more and more actively to the real business of the world. It is his crime now, in the eyes of his opponents at Oxford, that he accepts the possibility of doing for his country the fullest and best service in his power.

Archdeacon Denison's course has been characteristic. Having devoted a portion of his Christmas Day to the denunciations of his friend for coalition with high-minded statesmen whom he had never abused, and with whom he was in agreement upon all the main points essential to the conduct of a government, he proceeded to the work of punishment so far as in him lay. Like a good Pharisee, the Archdeacon having renounced his friend for laxity about the mint and cumin, proceeds to action as though he himself were perfectly absolved from all the laws he imposes upon others. Horrified at Mr Gladstone's union with men parted from him by some amicable differences of opinion, the

Archdeacon flings himself into the arms of men whom he has vilified incessantly; and coalesces with those whom he regards as low church publicans and sinners, simply that he may wreak his vengeance upon the offending statesman. Mr Gladstone has formed an honest union with men whom he respects, to promote the welfare of the nation; Mr Denison forms a dishonest league with men whom he habitually he scorns and spits at, in the mean hope of a dishonest triumph over an ancient friend.

Mr Gladstone may now know the temper of the associates with whom he has in former days made common cause. They abjure him. Let him come out from among them. He need alter no conviction. He may still, and more nobly than at any former time, serve the church. For surely it must be apparent to him now that the extreme views either of high or of low church are bound up with no real human interest; and that the support of them, however well intended, is in fact the support only of dissension and intolerance.

The public will not fail to mark the mean and disgraceful artifices resorted to by the managers of this Oxford opposition. The poor obscure person set up as nominee, through whom the bigots of the church and politicians of the Carlton Club seek to oust Mr Gladstone from the representation of his University, may indeed escape all personal animadversion. We know him by his friends. We know that he has been selected simply as the most conveniently empty vessel out of which the vials of a base wrath could be poured. No better man would consent to be taken up as an utensil for the purpose. Doctor Twiss's name was freely used, but we fancy it more than probable that Doctor Twiss has by this time voted for Mr Gladstone. Others were named in succession; and at last, until the required vessel could be found, culpable use was deliberately made of the name of the Marquis of Chandos. That nobleman had distinctly refused to be put in nomination against Mr Gladstone, yet cards were printed and dispersed among the voters of the University stating that he was a candidate. Upon this peg hangs a long chain of election tricks and falsehoods, adding to the disgrace, if that were possible, which covers all the election tactics of the Derbyites. The Carlton Club, which is just now scarcely to be regarded in a higher light than as a discreditable electioneering body, prompt to perform the dirty work of a party which can never again by clean means prosper in this country, has found congenial employment all through the affair. Much had already been revealed of the unwillingness with which the doors of that club had begun to open to Mr Gladstone, but the matter of surprise will now be that Mr Gladstone should ever more intrude on the sacred precincts of the W. B. mysteries.

Mr Gladstone is too good a politician to continue a member of the Carlton Club, and, we are afraid we must add, too useful a man to continue to represent the University of Oxford. We shall regret sincerely to see any temporary obstruction to the business of the country, however brief, caused by the result of the pending election. But we need scarcely say that if Mr Gladstone be rejected at Oxford, the discredit of the result will attach to the University alone; and the patience of the public with that venerable establishment, already sorely tried, will be the more quickly exhausted.

At the same time we may remark that the dismissal of Mr Gladstone from the ties that belong to a representative of Oxford University, if it should by any chance take place, can lead only to a very temporary inconvenience, and would produce to us a permanent advantage. As representative of a popular constituency, Mr Gladstone would be in a much truer position, and make much better progress as an independent statesman, than as member for Puseyism or any other ism in Oxford. We shall not at all regret to see a statesman so able and so full of promise separated more completely from the service of a sect, and left more free to devote his talents to the service of a people.

### THE DEFENCES.

There never was so much agreement on any great question involving a large expenditure as upon the subject of the national defences. Five years ago we were opposed to any augmentation of our forces, thinking it unnecessary in the then state of Europe; but when we announced Louis Napoleon's *coup d'état* we sounded the alarm that it was time to look to our shores. Since then much has been done on the other side of the Channel, little on ours. The usurper of the 2nd December made himself President for ten years, the President for ten years has made himself Emperor, and the effacement of Waterloo comes next on his hands in the destined order of things. He has made no secret that, without any hostility to this country, which he professes to like, he feels it to be a sacred duty to the memory of his uncle to avenge his overthrow, and everything that Louis Napoleon has meditated he has accomplished, excepting this last undertaking, to which he is now encouraged by his past success and his persuasion that all the objects of his ambition are ordered by fate. But while he believes in destiny he does not neglect means to his end, and never have the French dockyards been

more busy than for the last few months, nor the naval science of France more ably directed.

It is the fashion to say that our national defences are irrespective of any present circumstances, and that what is to be done ought to have been done at any past date within the last thirty years. No one can really be the dupe of this language; and if the measures of defence adopted be really only such as might have been judged fitting before a Bonaparte refilled the Imperial throne of France, exercising despotic military sway, most inadequate must they be for the contingencies against which we have now to be prepared.

In perfect consistency, indeed, with the protestations that our armaments are irrespective of any changes on the continent, is the drilling for a few days of a number of raw lads in the proportion of about three to every parish in England and Wales. Such a weak and ephemeral organization as this is adapted to a state of security such as we enjoyed from the peace of 1815, to the overthrow of the liberties of France, and such as we are not likely to be blessed with again for some years to come; but the irregular militia, which would have been a force good enough when no case for its feeble services could be imagined, is a frail reed to rely upon in the circumstances with which we have now to do. If we were believers in the millennium of the Peace Association, we should have no objection to the irregular militia, but to paying for a useless thing; but as it is, our quarrel with it is the quarrel with a false reliance, like a Brummagem gun, which is only formidable to the hand that holds it, as sure to burst on the first discharge.

In our view, then, the improvement of our defences has yet to be commenced. We trust that simple addition will not be the rule. Much is done in the way of expense, little in that of efficiency, by adding bayonets to bayonets and ships to ships. Our army is now inferior to almost every great army on the Continent in the musket, marksmanship, and the training for marching, and the development of all the bodily powers of the men. Its uniform is of the worst colour, selected as it would seem for a target; and a man is so sewed up in it, and be buckled, and bestrapped as to be half deprived of the use of his limbs. It all looks mighty well on parade, but it is not fitted for a working army. Yet, we shall be told it was with this equipment that Englishmen beat the best troops in the world. True, but since that time foreign armies have been improving in all the essentials of the soldier's equipment, arms, and training, while ours has been comparatively stationary, excepting in the cockcombs, the business of the tailor and the lacemaker. Everything in the appearance of our troops denotes a preference of show to substantial. Take for one instance the steel scabbards of cavalry sabres, which glitter and clank in a style most impressive to the milliners' girls and shopboys of country quarters, but which have this one fault, if fault we may be permitted to call it, that they blunt the sword so as to unfit it for service. The Colonel of a regiment worsted in an engagement in India publicly explained that the cause of the disaster was the inferiority, or rather inutility, of his men's sabres, blunted by their iron scabbards, opposed to the keen swords of the Eastern enemy scabbarded in leather. So it being notorious that our infantry for the most part have muskets that won't shoot, consistently our cavalry have swords that won't cut. The type of the whole thing is this scabbard, whose look is preferred in importance to the edge of the sword.

We believe with Sir Charles Shaw, that by improvement in the arms, ball practice, equipment, and training (by which we mean more than drill,—training like that of the French troops, developing the bodily powers, making the most of the man), every man in our army might be rendered worth two such as they now are in efficiency.

In the navy much also is to be done, but unfortunately the system of the administration stands in the way of the completest improvement. The service requires the best professional skill permanently at the head of the Admiralty, instead of a civil chief shifting with every change of Government. An abler First Lord than the present could not be found amongst civilians; but able as he is, he necessarily wants much of the knowledge and experience essential to the direction of nautical affairs at the present time. In former days it used to be glibly asserted that civilians had done better than professional men in the naval administration; but the business then was the comparatively easy one of carrying on an established routine. Now, unobserved, the navy has been, and is, passing through a revolution, steam superseding the sail. The conduct of this change requires the highest degree of technical knowledge and skill in the head of the service, and to the absence of these qualifications we may attribute most of the egregious miscarriages which have amazed and scandalised the public. The French have now the start of us in the application of the auxiliary screw to ships of the line. And why? because their naval administration has the advantage of unity and permanence in the direction. Put a sailor, if you will, on the wheel, put



a lawyer at the Horse Guards, but let the Admiralty have a first-rate craftsman at its head if you would maintain the superiority of the service in the critical transition from the sail to the steam-power. But whether the chief wear a blue or a black coat, whether he be professional, or, by dint of extraordinary talents, competent to judge of and direct technical matters without experience and practice, having got such a man, keep him in the post for which he has such fitness, and do not throw his services away upon the first change of administration, and put another in his place with everything to learn, interrupting and retarding all the process of improvement.

For the highest efficiency of the navy the Admiralty should be a permanent board—and the highest efficiency of the navy is of a vital importance to the national safety, not to be sacrificed to political usage or convenience. The first step to national defences would indeed be the recasting and reorganising of the naval administration.

Supposing our ships to be properly built and equipped, the next point to look to is the preparation of our seaboard resources to repel invasion. And Captain Elliot here supplies us with a plan for rendering the fishermen, boatmen, and other seafaring inhabitants of the coast available as a naval militia.

This naval militia would differ from the irregular land militia in this important respect, that every man engaged would be ready made for the service in the most important points, and would be found without difficulty, and forthcoming when wanted, the nature of his employment fixing him to the coast. The class for this service would be the very hardest in the whole country, and from the habits of their vocation the best prepared to brave danger. As Captain Elliot's plan from its very completeness would suffer by a partial statement of its details, we refrain from any such view of it, and recommend our readers' attention to it at full but by no means immoderate length, in the pamphlet published by Ridgway.

A plan for the manning of the navy is also suggested by Captain Elliot; but as a commission is now employed on the subject, we refrain from giving any opinion on the scheme before us till we see the conclusions at which that commission has arrived. We trust, however, that the abolition or rather surrender of the prerogative of impressment, will be the first step towards a better system, establishing the principle that the seaman is in all times and occasions to be paid the fair market price for his services. We also hope that the coxcombs of the navy will be discouraged, for much of the indisposition to serve in non-of-war is referable to them. By the coxcombs we mean a smartness which taxes the powers of the men without conducting to any of the essentials of the service, such as taking in reefs in so many seconds, shifting yards against time, &c. We heard a distinguished officer say that he would make it a rule in his ship not to do certain things in the shortest time, but not in less than a certain time, in order to ensure first that they should be done well, and without needlessly harassing the men. A poor fellow who gets ruptured in hurriedly gathering in the canvas, and knotting the nettles of a treble reefed fore-top-sail fighting against him with the fury of a gale, tells an ugly story to his seafaring friends at home, not conducing to the popularity of the service.

An erroneous opinion prevails as to the extent of our nautical resources, and it is important that an exact knowledge should be had of what we have got to draw upon, or in proverbial phrase, to "cut according to our cloth."

In the Financial Accounts appears a table of the number of vessels, as also the amount of their tonnage, and the number of men usually employed in the same, belonging to the ports of the British empire. And by this return for 1851 it would seem that the number of men amounted to 240,928. This is nothing more than matter of estimate, and far away from the reality. The calculation is made on the proportion of so many men to every hundred tons of shipping, but some of the tonnage that figures in the account has ceased to be seagoing, and, besides, the assumed proportion is not uniformly true.

To Captain Brown, the Registrar of the General Register and Record of Seamen, we are indebted for an account of the number of seamen actually employed in the year 1851, and they are no more than 141,937 (masters not included) to a tonnage of 3,360,935, not including repeated voyages.

This number does not include vessels of the plantations, and in the return quoted from the Finance Accounts the British plantations contribute 46,166 to the estimated aggregate 240,928.

Captain Brown's account, however, does not embrace fishermen, boatmen, pilots, amongst whom are the very first-rate hands. It would be very desirable to obtain an account as near the truth as practicable of the number of these men, which we conjecture to be very considerable.

The tendency of steam navigation is of course to diminish the employment of men in proportion to the encroachment of steam on the sail, steam vessels requiring fewer hands, but the steam tonnage is to the sailing as yet but as 1 to 22, and though steam navigation is extending, the sail still holds its own in the mercantile marine, and is also advancing, though not in the same ratio of progress.

#### THE OXFORD CATASTROPHE.

The necessity for a means of communication between the guards and engine-drivers of trains has been insisted on in this journal from time to time, we fear to weariness. Nothing can be easier than a contrivance for the purpose. A check-string would suffice, a line passing through rings

over the tops of the carriages. Had there been this simple contrivance, the horrible catastrophe near Oxford would have been averted, several lives saved, and cruel injuries prevented.

This accident is indeed a most complicated exemplification of the faults and deficiencies through which the public is exposed to danger in railway travelling.

Had there been punctuality, the mischief could not have happened.

Had there been a means of communication between the guard and driver, the mischief could not have happened.

Had there been a well-contrived fender between the engine and the passenger carriages, the mischief would have been considerably diminished.

First, for the unpunctuality. In consequence of some repairs there was but one line for the up and down service between Oxford and Islip. A coal train was due on this line at five at Islip, and at twenty minutes past at Oxford, that is, it should have arrived ten minutes before the Oxford train's time for starting. It appears, however, that punctuality was never observed, that sometimes the Oxford train had to wait for the arrival of the coal train, and on other occasions the coal train was stopped at Islip to let the Oxford train pass. Upon the fatal day the coal train started from Bletchley much after time. Its arrival at Islip at five o'clock was telegraphed to Oxford, and the Oxford station master desired in reply that the coal train should proceed on to Oxford, for he had resolved to detain the Oxford train rather than delay the coal train an hour at Islip. Here was the disregard of punctuality with the public to which the mischief is primarily attributable. If the station master had looked upon the time-bill as a contract with the public, instead of regarding it as his directors' hold, not binding, he would not have risked the delay of the passenger train, and would rather have stopped the coal train at Islip, reasoning that it mattered not whether the coals arrived half an hour later or earlier, but that punctuality was the right of the passengers who had taken their places. The public was not, however, so much considered as the coals, and the half-past five train was to wait till the road should be clear. Orders were given accordingly, but incomprehensibly disobeyed; and upon the arrival of an engine on the other line, and with a light, not the light of a coal train, away started the passenger train on its short journey of destruction and death. The guard instantly discovered the fatal mistake, and did all in his power to warn the driver, but he had no means of communication, and had the horror of knowing that the train was rushing to destruction with the swiftness of mischief, and that he was powerless to stop the mistaken driver, though a word, a sign, might suffice for safety.

The two trains met as giants in a tilt. There has been but one such encounter, and that was in Russia some years ago. That there are survivors of such a shock is a wonder, but, more marvellous indeed to say, some were unhurt. Here is the account of one of the witnesses, a lad:

The collision caused the watch to stop, and when it so stopped it was 20 minutes and a half to 6. When the shock took place, the carriage was knocked all to pieces, and he was thrown into the water beside the line. It was not till he got home that he looked at his watch. He had a slight blow, but not where the watch was. The glass of the watch was broken. The watch was produced, and the double silver case was deeply indented over its whole surface. His brother, who was sitting opposite to him at the time of the accident, was thrown out on the other side of the line. He was not much hurt.

How he was thrown out of the wreck of the carriage, whether through the top or the bottom, he could not say.

A first-class carriage was uninjured. Bearing in mind these facts, it is to be observed that the precaution had been neglected, imperfect as it is, of placing a luggage van between the engine and the passenger carriages, and when, wanting this frail defence, the shock, mighty as it was, yet did not shatter all to atoms, nor even injure the first-class carriage, let us ask how materially it would have been deadened if there had been a regularly constructed fender-carriage, such as we lately described as invented at Birmingham, between the engine and the train.

But no, nothing has been done on railways for the better safety of the public. Not a single improvement has been made in this respect. Railway travelling is as it was at the beginning in every particular relating to safety, not an additional precaution of any kind having been adopted, and all experience having been barren of advantage. The only difference indeed is, that there is more of the great source of danger, unpunctuality.

If all had been done that could be done to avert accidents, or to diminish the mischief of them, a degree of safety might now have been attained such as the most sanguine could hardly have conceived possible. Indeed in the most frightful railway disasters we have always the consolation of seeing how much less the mischief is than might have been expected, and also how surely it might have been averted by better precaution, or the amount of damage diminished by simple and easy contrivances for deadening shocks.

In the Oxford investigation, some discrepancy appears as to the Bridge signals, in neglect of which, as well as against orders, the engine driver started.

Captain Bruyères, the superintendent, states distinctly that the Bridge signal is confined to the passage of the bridge, and is no signal for the road beyond, but the Bridge signalman declares as positively, that if he had known that the coal train was on its road from Islip, he would have kept up the red signal and stopped the train. And should he not have been apprised that the coal train was on its way? Should not the signal man have been informed of what was

passing on the road, the state of which it was his special duty to indicate?

The speed against rule with which the Oxford train was started is an important circumstance. Naturally the officers, who were horrified at seeing the train started, would exaggerate the speed which baffled their pursuit and attempts to stop it, but other evidences would show that it exceeded the usual rate. The common supposition is, that the driver was wilfully bent on destruction, but he did slacken speed according to rule at the signal post, and hastened on again afterwards, which is not the conduct of an utterly reckless, desperate man. If he had been frantic, he would not have waited for the pretext of a mistake; if mistaken, the room for the mistake would not have been afforded if the Company had respected the public's right to punctuality, as we have shown. But many more such bloody catastrophes shall we have, before the public will be roused to demand the remedy from the legislature in certain controlling regulations.

#### THE GOLD OF CALIFORNIA AND AUSTRALIA.

Within the last three years the gold mines of California and Australia have together produced probably not less than fifty millions sterling of gold, which have been distributed over the wide world. At the same rate, at least, production is likely to go on for a time, the end of which we cannot see. Is gold, then, to be depreciated,—the price of all the commodities it represents to be enhanced, debtors to gain, and creditors to lose? This is the question on which we propose now to offer a few remarks.

Up to this time gold has neither been depreciated, nor the price of commodities appreciably enhanced, nor has any perceptible change taken place in the relative value of gold and silver. This, we take it, is an admitted fact. The principal recipients of gold, in the first instance, are the great ports of the American Union and of Britain, from which it goes out almost as fast as it comes in. Portions of it, at this moment, are doubtless performing its usual functions in Turkey, Persia, Arabia, India, China, and possibly even in Japan.

The belief that gold, from the vast amount of it likely to be brought into the market of the world, must itself suffer depreciation, and raise the price of everything else, is wholly grounded on the supposed fact that such was the result of the discovery of the American mines in the 16th century. The belief that such an effect took place at that most important epoch of the history of our race is, indeed, universal. Adam Smith, with perfect confidence in this hypothesis, says, "The discovery of the abundant mines of America seems to have been the sole cause of this diminution in the value of silver" (he means the precious metals generally), "in proportion to that of corn. It is accounted for, accordingly, in the same manner by everybody; and there never has been any dispute about the fact or the cause of it."

Now, notwithstanding the high authorities that have sanctioned this opinion, we cannot help thinking there are grounds for disputing its correctness, and that these will chiefly be found in the very data furnished by its advocates. The depreciation of gold is said to have amounted to between one-third and one-fourth part of what it had been before the discovery of America, and, consequently, to have raised the price of everything else in the same ratio. The process of depreciation is stated by Smith not to have commenced earlier than 1570, and to have been completed in seventy years' time, ending with 1640, since which no change has taken place. In other words, the price of gold, down at least to the discovery of the mines of California and Australia, has continued, for a period exceeding 200 years, from one-third to one-fourth less than it was in antiquity and the middle ages.

The first objection that may be made to this theory arises from the fact that the influence of the discovery of the American precious metals is not represented as having been felt in England until the year 1570; yet Cortez had effected the complete conquest of Mexico in 1528, and Pizarro of Peru in 1533, that is, forty-two and thirty-three years before. The mine of Potosi had even been worked in 1550, twenty years before it. Making every allowance for the rude condition and small commerce of England at the time, it is difficult to suppose that the diffusive precious metals should have been so late in reaching it as the shortest of the periods in question implies.

The theory of the depreciation of gold in the 16th century is almost wholly grounded on a sudden rise in the price of corn, which is said to have taken place, not only in England, but in France and other countries of Europe. It is not even pretended that there was, as there certainly ought to have been in accordance with the hypothesis, a corresponding rise in other large objects, as, for example, in the rent of land and houses, and in the wages of labour, which ought of course to have been trebled or quadrupled. Dr Smith has produced tables of the prices of wheat in England from 1202 to 1751, in order to prove the enhancement of price which followed the access of American gold. When these, however, are duly scrutinised, they will not be found to afford much support to the theory of depreciation. He divides them into periods of twelve years, casting up the numbers of such periods, and taking the average price reduced to money of our present standard. From 1202 to 1450 he makes the average price of the whole period 20s. a quarter, and from the last of these years to 1570 he makes it 10s., or one-half of that amount. From 1570 to 1640, when the depreciation in the value of gold is supposed to have been completed,



the price of corn is represented as having risen to 30s. and 40s. the quarter, or three and fourfold greater than it had been in the period immediately preceding.

Now, in the first of Dr Smith's periods, extending over nearly 250 years, the prices of forty-eight years only are given, and among these there are incredible discrepancies. Thus, in one year we have the price of the quarter as low as 6s., and in another we find the monstrous quotation of 16l. 16s., or fifty-six times as much! Indeed Adam Smith's commentators, Garnier and Maculloch, seem very properly disposed to give up as untenable this part of the tables of the industrious Bishop Fleetwood, for he was the original framer. But the second and the more important period, which we have to compare with that supposed to be affected by the inundation of American gold, is hardly more reliable. It embraces 120 years, and we have the prices only for 26 of them. These prices, too, range from 37s. the highest, down to the lowest, and indeed impossible price of 2s. 4d. the quarter, while we have the intermediate quotations of 3s. 8d., of 5s., of 6s., and of 81s. It is from the average of such data that the price of the quarter is struck at 10s.

The third period of the tables, when the price of corn is supposed to have been trebled and quadrupled by the flow of American gold, is of course more authentic than the earlier ones, but is yet very far indeed from being reliable. Out of seventy years, the prices of fifty-six only are given, and these range from 30s. 4d. to 92s. the quarter. But for the seven years from 1595 to 1601, or the last years of Elizabeth, we have two sets of quotations, the prices in the three first years differing totally from each other. Thus in 1596 the quotation in one set is 80s., and the other 48s. But further, the prices are higher in the beginning of the period than in the middle of it, when the cause might naturally be considered most active. From two successive prices of 8s. each of the preceding period, we have a sudden average in the first ten years from 1570 of 55s. 10d., while for the next ten it drops down to 45s. 2d. We really do not know what fair inference can be drawn from such quotations of prices as these, except that, in so far as they may be assumed as authentic, they prove the agriculture of England to have been at the time they refer to in a very rude state, and show that society was harassed with a perpetual alternation of dearths and gluts, as bad as if there had been corn laws.

Placing, then, no reliance on the quoted prices of corn as evidence of the depreciation of gold, let us select some other commodities, and see whether these afford evidence of depreciation. Wool is a commodity which undergoes little manipulation, no manufacture, is but little affected in price by high rents, and in the two periods we are about to refer to was subject to no monopoly. In 1339, or about 230 years before the time when the precious metals of America are supposed to have augmented the price of all commodities three and fourfold, the cost of a pound of English wool was, on a fair average, reckoned at 12-85d. At an interval of 514 years, in spite of the gold of Mexico and Peru, of California and Australia, English long wool, probably a better article than that of the time of Edward the Third, is now only 11-75d. a pound. The export of British wool was free under King Edward, and so it is under Queen Victoria. Under the first it formed the largest of our exports, and, after a long and foolish prohibition, under the last it remains a very considerable export.

But let us take another article. At the time of the discovery of America, and long before it, black pepper was an article of consumption in this country, and at present we consume yearly from three to four millions of pounds of it. It requires as little manipulation as wool itself, and no manufacture, unless a few days' exsiccation in a tropical sun can be called so. Its price is not affected by rent, for the indifferent soils that yield it are, for all practical purposes, unlimited. It is little injured by keeping, containing within itself the element of conservation. A little fresh water does it no great harm, and a little sea-water improves it. To get at the prices of this commodity we must go to the sources of supply. At the time of the discovery of America, the port of Calicut, on the coast of Malabar, was the principal emporium of foreign commerce. Near to Calicut there grew then, and grows now, much black pepper. One Barbosa, a Portuguese, whose narrative will be found in Ramusia's celebrated collection, gives a Calicut Price Current. This man had visited Calicut, and travelled through most of the maritime parts of India, and his narrative, the fidelity of which has been often proved, was completed at Lisbon on his return in 1516, that is, twelve years before the conquest of Mexico, seventeen before that of Peru, and twenty-five before the discovery of the mines of Potosi. Barbosa's price reduced to English weight and money is 2-26d. At present the great marts for pepper are Singapore and Penang, in the Straits of Malacca; and looking into the most recent prices current of these places, we find the average to be 2-20d. a pound, a fraction even lower than the price at Calicut 350 years ago. Thus neither wool nor pepper affords any warranty whatever for fancying that the gold of America has increased the price of commodities.

If, then, the alleged enhancement in the price of corn which is believed to have commenced about the year 1570 really happened, some other cause must be sought for than the influx of American gold. That year corresponds with the thirteenth of the prosperous reign of Elizabeth; and the remaining portion of the seventy years of rise in prices embraces the remainder of her reign, that of James, and the

peaceable part of that of Charles the First. In the thirteenth of Elizabeth's reign England had already enjoyed freedom from civil and foreign war for the long period of eighty-five years, during which there must have been a great increase of population, wealth and consumption, which in an old country could hardly have failed to produce such a rise of rents as would affect the price of corn.

If it should turn out that the produce of the mines of Mexico and Peru really, after all, produced no sensible effect in enhancing the price in the poor, under-peopled, and semi-barbarous world of the sixteenth century, what chance can there be of the gold of California and Australia having any influence on the wealthy and populous world of the nineteenth century? Upon the whole, we are disposed to answer, little or none. Europe probably now contains three times the population it did in the sixteenth century, and twenty times the wealth, while for the present it is in peace, instead of being overrun by wars. Turkey, Persia, and Arabia are hardly less populous and wealthy than in the sixteenth century, and they are a good deal better behaved. The population of India is just now probably twice as great as in the sixteenth century, when it had no cessation from civil and foreign wars. Within the period of seventy years named by Adam Smith, China was invaded, conquered, and for fifty years overrun by the Tartars, who brought its population down to 150 millions. It has now 370 millions, and is enjoying as much peace as it is capable of. The whole continent of America and its islands may be considered, in so far as the precious metals for the use of money was concerned, as non-existent in the 16th century; whereas now it contains not less than 40,000,000, the majority of them the most rapidly-progressive that has ever been known. Taking all this into consideration, we are disposed to arrive at the conclusion that the gold of California and Australia, however great, will only accelerate the progress of wealth and population,—create as it were a new market for itself,—be quietly absorbed by that market, suffer no degradation in value, and, in short, produce no disturbance.

In our notice last week of the Spoliation of the Orleans Family, and the sale which it has rendered necessary of the pictures belonging to the Duchess of Orleans, we stated that the auction would take place in London. This is an error. The pictures will be sold in Paris on the 18th of the present month, and in correcting our mistake we are glad to have the opportunity of again calling attention to the sale, and seconding the appeal it makes, not only to those who possess a taste for the delicate masterpieces of modern French art, but to all who can sympathise with unmerited misfortune.

#### NATIONAL DEFENCES.

Our rulers, hurried into doing something for the national defence better than building too many ships, have first got together a militia force, which, as it cannot answer its intended or pretended use for emergency, is certainly not the sort of force required; and they are now in quest of several thousands of a class of men, whom ship-owners agree to be scarce at any price, and unattainable at the price it is proposed to offer for their services.

Such proceedings are so plainly irrational, that a foreigner must suppose them to have originated with any parties rather than with naval or military commanders.

But we English know by experience the inability of professional classes to initiate improvements in their respective callings, except in mere trifles; and we therefore further know, that, till the common sense of our hosts of sound thinkers is stirred up to a general impatience of professional mischief, the improvements forced by time and progress upon our notice will not be recognised by those, who ought in reason to be the first to discern and adopt them.

We are all now aware of the disgraceful and misery-making abuses of the laws, which, till our non-professional intelligence would endure them no longer, none of our ministries dared to take in hand and make a merit of sweeping away. We know that, had not the profession thwarted the few eminent lawyers who denounced and proved them remediable, thousands of fortunes would have been saved to their rightful possessors, and thousands of hearts saved from breaking. And we must confess, that no mere political despot would have allowed such mischief ever to commence, and that any such despot may reasonably urge its origin and endurance in serious abatement of our boasts of our glorious constitution. The like may be said of the now admitted abuses of the Church; and treasure and credit and valuable lives are in the course of absolutely silly waste in India, because professional incapacity of progress is deferred to, and a soldier is presumed to be the only judge of what a soldier ought to think and do.

An Englishman, then, poorly understands his privilege, and sadly underrates the value and the power of common sense, if the fear of presumption deters him from scrutinising the measures or the acts of any professional council. No Englishman ought to be too modest to criticise any matter of legislature or administration, nor shrink from uttering his voice to his countrymen at large, if he can succeed in getting a hearing; and accordingly I, a clergyman—but none the less a citizen—address you again on the subject of the national defences.

I am not fearful of invasion; for, though we have been, to our improvement and happiness, too busy in peace to have had time to think of war, and are therefore the less prepared for conflict at home, to invade us after the fashion of pirates would be rather too daring an act, I believe, for even the fierce and glory-loving and unscrupulous French. But modern changes have, as they plainly think, opened a chance, which seems to be surely tempting them to try their luck in the Channel sea; and, should they yield to the temptation, I cannot foresee the time when peace would be possible again; and as I love peace, and am bound to "seek and ensue it," I want to show my own countrymen—as I think I can—that, if we will only be unprofessional, we can beat the French at sea easier than ever.

I am the more encouraged in my views by what has lately appeared in the 'Times' from the 'Constitutionnel,' informing us, through an influential Frenchman, why his nation is so hopeful; and thus warning us how to baffle our enemy's hopes, and convince him, by counter preparations, that an invasion of England—though it would put back the advance of civilisation for ages—could not answer to the invaders.

No wiser saying was ever uttered by a sage than the apophthegm of the Roman poet: "Fas est ab hoste doceri." Let us, then, admiring and honouring our soldiers and sailors none the less, turn from their application of the old theory of war to our defence, and listen to the following lesson, learned by our clever enemies for their own use, but not yet perceived by them to be still more useful for us:

"It is not the naval material which has ever been wanting among us, but seamen. England possesses a greater number than France—he should have written a better sort—" and as long as a naval combat was dependent

on the promptitude and activity of the sailors, we had but little chance in contending with England. But at present vessels can fight without sails; and during an engagement sailors will be less required than artillerymen and sharpshooters. Soldiers will render as much service as sailors; and, thank God, France can oppose to her adversaries numerous and determined bodies."

The pith of this lesson, for our purposes, is this: As soon as the screw-propeller was proved effective for the largest ships of war, the uses of the Jack Tar were mainly superseded; and so much so for the purposes of fighting in the Channel, that able-bodied landmen will serve those purposes as well as he. In other words, a Channel fight must henceforth be, not a modern naval action, but, *mutatis mutandis*, a classical *naumachia*. What oars used to do in times past, steam will do in future. It will bring ships at once to close quarters. And what will be the consequence? The fight will always be decided—and that shortly—in our favour; for the simple and sufficient reasons that our men are on the average much heavier and stronger, and therefore more confident and fond of close fighting than the French. Experience, from early history down to our recent battles in India, invariably proves, that except by overwhelming numbers—an exception not relevant to the case of two large ships in contact—our men are at hand-to-hand fighting invincible. All our best commanders of both services have always calculated upon this fact, and have been borne out by results.

What, then, is to be done? I answer, first—let nothing more be done in a hurry; next, let it be admitted that, besides the moving power of ships, steam has changed the requisite for their crews; next, as a consequence, that our professional warriors of the old style are the least likely of any amongst us to recognise our altered needs. Thus much for the preliminary adaptation of our minds to counsel. For practical measures I suggest that no more sailors be sought for, than enough for our service far away from home—that our raw militia men be converted into marines for Channel service—that gunners, engineers, and stokers be instructed and kept in readiness at our ports—that in guard-ships, numerous, and stationed wherever they can be in our ports and rivers, sturdy landmen be by premium induced to learn how to load and clean, and handle ship-guns, and to wield boarding weapons, as in action.

Our public writers would not be slow to apprise the French of our being thus prepared, and of our confidence that we could beat them at sea more surely and speedily than ever. The French would take the hint, and assuredly not break the peace by invasion. And, as a pendant to the blessing of security, we might cease from babbling of war, and keeping up the provocation which must add seriously to the chances of its reality.

Thursday, Jan. 6, 1853.

A YORKSHIRE RECTOR.

#### "THE FIRE ANNIHILATOR."

In to-day's Times we find the subjoined paragraph:

**FIRE ANNIHILATOR.**—In our impression of yesterday we gave at considerable length the points of a report presented by Mr F. Braithwaite, Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and Mr Charles Watt, consulting chymist, to the directors of the Patent Fire Annihilator Company, and of the opinions of Professor Brande, F.R.S., and Mr Lewis Thompson, consulting chymist, annexed thereto. We now find it to be due to the Fire Annihilator Company to state that our Southampton correspondent was in error in the report which he made to us, and which we published in our paper of the 16th of November.

Upon the mistake here referred to we founded an allusion in the first leading article of our impression of the 18th ult. which we must now in fairness admit to have been inapplicable.

**THE MALT DUTY.**—Our correspondent 'Scrutator' is, we believe, correct in his statement of the amount of the malt duty. In our article on "The Incidence of Taxation," we adopted too hastily a statement in the reported speech of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer. But the error was not on the side of exaggeration, so far as concerns the duty estimated on value.

**SIR HENRY WARD AND THE IONIAN ISLANDS.**—In reference to our article on this subject we have had a communication from "An Ionian." In the course of it he remarks—"Cephalonia is one only of the three large Islands. In Corfu, Zante, and the remaining four, which constitute the Ionian States, 'the party of moderate and constitutional liberals' is not the minority, as you have said, but the large,—and that a very large,—majority. The excited state of feeling and exaggerated sentiments of the Cephalonians are pardonable when you consider what 'arbitrary sentences and cruel acts,' what odious and degrading punishments, are fresh within their memory. Nor can these excitements, these memories, be obliterated but by the retirement of Sir Henry Ward, which would remove the personal irritation, or by, what would be better,—a Commission of Inquiry,—as a sign of willingness on the part of England to do justice to the Ionians." He also adds—"You have committed an accidental error in saying that, 'while the wine-growers of Patras are burdened with heavy export duties on their currants, their brethren of Cephalonia and Zante know no such vexation.' The duty on currants exported from the Ionian Islands, as you will perceive from the Tariffs, amounts to 22½ per cent. Little does the Englishman know how heavily he is paying for Ionian mal-administration out of every Christmas pudding." On the same subject an esteemed correspondent writes—"You have fallen into a slight inaccuracy. There are export duties on the oil and currants of the Ionian Islands; and these are almost the only taxes paid by the Ionians. In Greece, there is also one-tenth of the value paid to the state—an oppressive impost from which the Ionians are entirely free."

**YEARS FOR MAN TO WORK IN.**—Steady, robust, laborious, shall be this man of mine. Let me recapitulate, and see how many hours he has a day to be steady and laborious in. In bed, eight hours; Washing and Dressing, half an hour; Eating and Drinking, two hours; Love, one hour; Talking, one hour; Amusements, two hours; Sickness, one hour; total, fifteen and a half hours. These fifteen daily hours and a half amount in all to forty-six years and six months. To these, must be added fifty-two days in every year; on which days, being Sundays, my man is forbidden to work at all. These fifty-two sabbaths amount in the aggregate to eight years, seven months, ten days and twelve hours; and the grand total to be deducted from the span of man's life is fifty-five years, one month, ten days and twelve hours; leaving fourteen years, ten months, nineteen days and twelve hours for my man to be steady and laborious in. Oh, sages of the East and West! oh, wise men of Gotham, for ever going to sea in bowls, political and otherwise—boastful talkers of the "monuments of human industry," and the "triumphs of human perseverance,"—lecturers upon patience and ingenuity, what idlers you all are! These few paltry years are all you can devote from three-score and ten, to wisdom, and learning, and art! Atoms in immensity—bearers of farthing rushlights amid a blaze of gas, you must needs think Time was made for you, and you not made for Time! Still, man, be thankful. The fourteen years, ten months, and odd, allowed you to work and learn in are sufficient. Who shall gainsay it! Wisdom and Mercy have struck the great average of compulsory idleness in man's life. I take one moral of my man to be that an injustice or a Wrong, which seems in his slight vision eternal, is but a passing shadow that Heaven, for its great purposes, permits to fall upon this earth. What has been, may be, shall be, must be, cry the unjust stewards and wrong-doers. No, my good friends, not so. Not even though your families "came over" with the Conqueror, or trace back in a straight line to the wolf that suckled Romulus and his brother. Be in the right, keep moving and improving, stand not too much on that small footing of antiquity, or a very few generations of My Man shall trip you up, and your ancient places shall know you no more.—Dickens's 'Household Words.'



## THE LITERARY EXAMINER.

*Diary and Correspondence of John Evelyn, F.R.S., Author of the 'Sylva.' A new Edition, in four volumes, corrected, revised, and enlarged. Vols. 3 and 4. Colburn and Co.*

This excellent edition of Evelyn is now completed. The volumes before us contain all the old letters, with an addition of some hundred and twenty-five new ones; and the papers which came into Evelyn's possession through his father-in-law appear in their proper places. They comprise some of the most valuable illustrations of the momentous parliamentary struggle in the seventeenth century which have yet been drawn from the archives of any private family.

Among the new letters in this edition are four-and-twenty written by Evelyn from London to his father-in-law in Paris during the months immediately preceding and following the death of Charles the First. We quote from one written under the excitement of that event, yet giving very marked proof of what was felt, even by ardent royalists who happened to have intelligence or public feeling, to be essential at that time to any chance of the restoration of the Monarchy.

We hear of commissioners coming out of Scotland hither, which we take to be an ill sign, unless matters be carried on prudently with that kingdom; in order to which, and some other particulars, I am much solicited (by persons of great faith to his Majesty's cause, and of equal abilities and intelligence of present affairs) to recommend unto your best opportunity with the King's Council, these few particulars following, viz.:

1st. That his Majesty be desired, if possible, to close with the Scots as to concessions of ratifying what church government they please, in their own kingdom; and for this of England, that he will absolutely refer it to a synod of divines, and a new free parliament, to be chosen after his restitution.

2nd. That he would suddenly publish a favourable declaration to the city of London, as likewise to the Presbyterian party in general, and all others that have not had any hand in the late destruction of his father; for, by this means, he will preserve them both from that feared coalescence with the army, unto which only their despair of the King's mercy and protection, it is doubted, may incline them—the sole endeavour of the Grandees now being, after this breaking of their spirits, to persuade them that their iniquities are unpardonable. And in this piece his Majesty cannot be too indulgent and kind in his expressions: some great leaders of the Presbyterians being, to my knowledge, well inclining, since the late proceedings, could they but have assurance from abroad; especially such as were distinguished here by the name of politic Presbyters, and of which the number fully equals the conscientious.

3rd. That he would likewise declare to the mariners upon what terms they shall be received upon their coming in; fully explaining the cause of that rigour which is reported here to have been exercised towards some taken lately about Jersey, which (though I conceive a falsehood only raised here) hath of late much discouraged some of the inferior, yet most useful, condition.

4th. Lastly, that in all these he would close with the Protestant profession, and do nothing as to the point of punishing offenders and Government, but what shall be approved of by the old way of a free parliament, and the known laws of the land.

These particulars, I was soberly conjured to recommend unto you; desiring that they may be seriously communicated to some of his Majesty's council, as expedients most proper for the present temper of the kingdom, and especially of this city, which in the meanest of her condition is capable to do hurt or good to the King's affairs. The Scots play the knaves, it is feared.

You are likewise requested to carry this advice with all caution as to the party communicating it unto you, who herein ventures both his life and fortune upon the least miscarriage or discovery. Burn therefore this paper; after you have made your extract.

The Protestant profession, the old way of a free parliament, and the known laws of the land—these were the things which such men as Evelyn vainly looked to see restored by restoring Charles the Second. On another occasion indeed he remarked that he was for bringing back the king, because of his belief that then the merchant would be secure, trades immediately recover, alliances be confirmed, the laws re-flourish, tender consciences be considered, and Christianity and charity revive again amongst us—"Mercy and truth will meet together, righteousness and peace shall kiss each other." What he *did* see instead of this—what the kissings were that took the place of those ideal embraces—it needs not to remind the reader. Evelyn did not afterwards conceal the truth from himself, and he did all that remained for him to do—he lived the best life that was possible to him amid the profligacy and baseness of the time.

He was indeed the model of an English gentleman. He had a high spirit, yet one of the softest and tenderest of hearts. He was full of what we may call the romance of learning, was a clear and candid observer, and made his ardent love of nature subserve the love of country which burnt not less strongly in him. Our wooden walls may boast to have been strengthened by Evelyn. He wrote about oaks, he planted them, and with their glorious growth clothed England anew. He lived through the greater part of a century, always a patron of the arts and their professors, counselling peace to the Church as earnestly in Strafford's and Laud's day as in that of Ken and Sancroft, urging useful reforms in the State through all those troubled years, befriending men of letters when Milton was a young man down to the time when Dryden was an old one, and writing the letters and diary which these volumes contain, and which are now deservedly regarded as an English classic.

We often find Evelyn referred to as a good old Tory of the good old school in England. These words seldom mean much, but they are particularly devoid of meaning in his case. Suppose we should say that this good old Tory was excessively anxious, nearly two hundred years ago, for the establishment of a Board of Trade in England; that he wanted the Poor Laws, even then a scandal to the in-

dustrious labourer and a support chiefly to the able-bodied idle vagrant, thoroughly amended; that he was urgent for a reform in the law, and particularly for that General Register of deeds which has to this hour been obstructed by these very "locusts of lawyers and attorneys" which opposed it in his day; and above all that he was eager for a Reform of Parliament, advocating that more equal distribution of the borough representation which was effected in 1830, and clamouring for that redress of the "debauch and riot" at elections which to our shame still waits to be effected?—All this would seem incredible; yet all this, and more, is to be proved by one or two extracts from the valuable correspondence before us.

For example:

## EVELYN WISHES FOR A BOARD OF TRADE.

There are several other things of exceeding great importance, which had need be taken care of, and to be set on foot effectually, for the obviating the growing mischiefs, destructive to the flourishing state of this mercantile nation. Amongst the rest:

There is certainly wanting a Council of Trade, that should not be so called only, but really be in truth what it is called; composed of a wise, public-spirited, active, and noble president, a select number of assessors, sober, industrious, and dexterous men, and of consummate experience in *rebus agendis*; who should be armed with competent force at sea, to protect the greater commerce and general trade; if not independent of the Admiralty, not without an almost co-ordinate authority, as far as concerns the protection of trade; and to be maintained chiefly by those who, as they adventure most, receive the greatest benefit.

## EVELYN POINTS OUT THE NECESSITY FOR A NEW POOR LAW.

To these should likewise be committed the care of the manufactures of the kingdom, with stock for employment of the poor; by which might be moderated that unreasonable statute for their relief (as now in force) occasioning more idle persons, who charge the public without all remedy, than otherwise there would be; insufferably burdening the parishes, by being made to earn their bread honestly, who now sit in idleness and take it out of the mouths of the truly indigent, much inferior in number, and worthy objects of charity.

## EVELYN URGES REFORM OF PARLIAMENT AND OF PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

Truly, my lord, I cannot but wonder, and even stand amazed, that parliaments should have sat from time to time, so many hundred years, and value their constitution to that degree as the most sovereign remedy for the redress of public grievances, whilst the greater still remain unreformed and untaken away. Witness the confused, debauched, and riotous manner of electing members qualified to become the representatives of a nation, with legislative power to dispose of the fate of kingdoms; which should and would be composed of worthy persons, of known integrity and ability in their respective countries, who still would serve them generally, and as their ancestors have done, but are not able to fling away a son or daughter's portion to bribe the votes of a multitude, more resembling a pagan bacchanalia, than an assembly of Christians and sober men met upon the most solemn occasion that can concern a people, or stand in competition with some rich scrivener, brewer, banker, or one in some gainful office, whose face or name, perhaps, they never saw or knew before. How, my lord, must this sound abroad! With what dishonour and shame at home!

To this add the disproportion of the boroughs capable of electing members, by which the major part of the whole kingdom are frequently outvoted, be the cause never so unjust, if it concern a party interest.

Imagine what increased matter of "dishonour and shame" is accumulated in the fact that for two hundred years these scenes "more resembling a pagan bacchanalia than an assembly of Christians and sober men" have continued to be periodically enacted in England with the full knowledge of English legislators, and indeed mainly for their advantage, "on the most solemn occasions that can concern a people!"

## EVELYN ON LAW REFORM.

Will ever those swarms of *locusts*, lawyers and attorneys, who fill so many seats, vote for a public Register, by which men may be secured of their titles and possessions, and an infinity of suits and frauds prevented?

Immoderate fees, tedious and ruinous delays, and tossings from court to court, before an easy cause, which might be determined by honest gentlemen and understanding neighbours, can come to any final issue, may be numbered amongst the most vexatious oppressions that call aloud for redress.

We might multiply extracts of this kind, but we shall content ourselves with naming only one other topic. Mark how Evelyn spoke of a defect which was the disgrace of our country up to the time of the foundation of the British Museum.

We have as much (if not greater) plenty and variety of the best books as any country in the learned world. But, as I said, they are in private cabinets, and seldom well chosen, unless in the Universities, where, if one may judge by the few productions of so many learned men as are there at leisure, they signify very little to the learned world. This great and august city of London, abounding with so many wits and lettered persons, has scarce one library furnished and endowed for the public. Sir John Cotton's, collected by his noble uncle, is without dispute the most valuable in MSS., especially of British and Saxon antiquities; but he refuses to impart to the catalogue of this treasure, for fear, he tells me, of being disturbed. That of Westminster is not much considerable: still less that of Sion College.

In other remarks he urges not simply the necessity of a great library in London, but the advantage there would be in similar establishments throughout every English county.

The next to that of the Bodleian are the libraries of Magdalen Coll., Christ Church, University, and Balliol, which last is furnished with divers considerable MSS., and lately (through the bounty of Sir Thomas Wendie) with a number of other curious books. But to return again nearer this City. That at Lambeth, replenished at present with excellent books, ebbs and flows, like the Thames running by it, at every prelate's succession or translation: there is at present a good assembly of manuscripts in a room by themselves. The Bishop of Ely has a very well-stored library; but the very best is what Dr Stillingfleet, Dean of St Paul's, has at Twickenham, ten miles out of town. Only that good and learned man (Dr Tenison) of St Martin's near you, has begun a charity, for so Freckon it, as well as that of his two schools, &c., worthy his public and generous spirit, and the esteem of all who know him. Our famous lawyer Sir Edward Coke purchased a very choice library of Greek and other MSS., which were sold him by Dr Meric Casaubon, son of the learned Isaac; and these, together with his delicious villa, Durdens, came to the possession of the present Earl of Berkeley from his uncle Sir Robert Cook. He

has sometimes told me he would build a convenient repository for them, which should be public, for the use of the clergy of Surrey; but what he has done or thinks to do herein, I know not. Why is not such provision made by a public law and contribution in every county of England? But this genius does not always preside in our representatives.

Here he points out in what way the establishment of a national library might yet be possible—and well was it for us all that the beginning at last was made by a wise and munificent private bequest, or even now we might be waiting for the time, as Utopian to us as to Evelyn, when to none less than the philosophers of the earth may be committed the task of governing it.

I mention none of all these as if I thought it necessary every private gentleman's study should be made common, but wish we had some more communicative and better furnished with good books, in one of the greatest cities of the universe (London); and for that end that a stately portico were so contrived at the west end of St Paul's, as might support a palatine, capable of such a design; and that every company and corporation of the City, every apprentice at his freedom, (assisted at first by a general collection throughout the nation, a copy of every book printed within the City and Universities,) did cast in their symbols for a present stock and a future ample fund. But this we are to expect when kings are philosophers, or philosophers kings, which I think may happen not in this but in Plato's revolution.

These remarks of our good and wise old countryman, however, may make it the greater matter of pride to us now to refer to what has been done in this matter in an incredibly short space of time. Our British Museum library, solely a modern growth, and chiefly the growth of the last half century, begins already to rank with libraries which date back as early as the revival of literature. Nor can we advert to this subject, even thus casually, without expressing our sense of the invaluable services of the present librarian and keeper of printed books in their zeal to increase the treasures of the library.

From the letters of Mrs Evelyn (of which there are several new ones) we cannot resist the wish to select two passages.

Here is a capital description of Charles Lamb's favourite among ladywriters, the high fantastical Margaret of Newcastle.

I acknowledge, though I remember her some years since and have not been a stranger to her fame, I was surprised to find so much extravagancy and vanity in any person not confined within four walls. Her habit particular, fantastical, not unbecoming a good shape, which she may truly boast of. Her face discovers the facility of the sex, in being yet persuaded it deserves the esteem years forbid, by the infinite care she takes to place her curls and patches. Her mien surpasses the imagination of poets, or the descriptions of a romance heroine's greatness; her gracious bows, seasonable nods, courteous stretching out of her hands, twinkling of her eyes, and various gestures of approbation, show what may be expected from her discourse, which is as airy, empty, whimsical, and rambling as her books, aiming at science, difficulties, high notions, terminating commonly in nonsense, oaths, and obscenity. Her way of address to people, more than necessarily submissive; a certain general form to all, obliging, by repeating affected, generous, kind expressions; endeavouring to show humility by calling back things past, still to improve her present greatness and favour to her friends. I found Doctor Charlton with her, complimenting her wit and learning in a high manner; which she took to be so much her due that she swore if the schools did not banish Aristotle and read Margaret, Duchess of Newcastle, they did her wrong, and deserved to be utterly abolished. My part was not yet to speak, but admire; especially hearing her go on magnifying her own generous actions, stately buildings, noble fortune, her lord's prodigious losses in the war, his power, valour, wit, learning, and industry,—what did she not mention to his or her own advantage? Sometimes, to give her breath, came in a fresh admirer; then she took occasion to justify her faith, to give an account of her religion, as new and unintelligible as her philosophy, to cite her own pieces line and page in such a book, and to tell the adventures of some of her nymphs. At last I grew weary, and concluded that the creature called a chimeria which I had heard speak of, was now to be seen, and that it was time to retire for fear of infection; yet I hope, as she is an original, she may never have a copy. Never did I see a woman so full of herself, so amazingly vain and ambitious. What contrary miracles does this age produce. This lady and Mrs Philips! The one transported with the shadow of reason, the other possessed of the substance and insensible of her treasure; and yet men who are esteemed wise and learned, not only put them in equal balance, but suffer the greatness of the one to weigh down the certain real worth of the other.

And here we have the criticism of an accomplished and delicate woman on one of Dryden's plays.

Since my last to you I have seen "The Siege of Grenada," a play so full of ideas that the most refined romance I ever read is not to compare with it: love is made so pure, and valour so nice, that one would imagine it designed for an Utopia rather than our stage. I do not quarrel with the poet, but admire one born in the decline of morality should be able to feign such exact virtue; and as poetic fiction has been instructive in former ages, I wish this the same event in ours. As to the strict law of comedy I dare not pretend to judge: some think the division of the story not so well as if it could all have been comprehended in the day's actions: truth of history, exactness of time, possibilities of adventures, are niceties the ancient critics might require; but those who have outdone them in fine notions may be allowed the liberty to express them their own way; and the present world is so enlightened that the old dramatic must bear no sway. This account perhaps is not enough to do Mr Dryden right, yet is as much as you can expect from the leisure of one who has the care of a nursery.

I am, Sir, &c.

M. EVELYN.

We repeat of this edition of Evelyn's Diary and Correspondence that it is one of the most valuable and interesting books in the language.

*History of the American Revolution.* By George Bancroft. In three volumes. Vols. I and II. Bentley.

Mr Bancroft's *History of the American Revolution*, of which we have here the first two volumes, published simultaneously in England and America, will claim on several accounts a large share of attention. The subject is of first-rate interest; the writer is a statesman and a scholar, well known and deservedly respected on each side of the Atlantic. Mr Bancroft's mind is disposed always to take views that are wide and liberal, and we find therefore, in these volumes, the story of a great step forward in the history of man, related in a generous spirit. In Mr Bancroft's



patriotism there is nothing petty. He does not, with uncertain step and obstructed vision, wander between the fields of history on the highroads marked out by party, but fearlessly and freely passes through them with a prospect always clear and unobstructed.

Mr Bancroft, writing in a just spirit, takes pains also—much more than average pains—to provide himself with all the evidence of the facts which he relates and upon which he passes judgment. The chief fault of the work is a rhetorical style too common among writers in America; but this very fault adds a peculiar force to the remark that will be made by every reader on the total absence, from every part of it, of unjustified assertions. Rhetoric has never misled Mr Bancroft into the statement of a fact for which he cannot cite, in most cases *totidem verbis*, proper authorities. The choice, indeed, of authorities for statements that concern the miserable intricacies of conflicting gossip on the meanings and the doings of the ministers of this country between the years 1748-66 (the years over which these volumes extend), would coincide perhaps in no two writers. The Butes, Grenvilles, Newcastle, Rockinghams, and others of their day, are men of whom we know few things very clearly because unhappily we know of them only too much, thanks to diaries, memoirs, and letters written subject to one bias and another. Mr Bancroft has nevertheless, we think, displayed judiciously enough the course of the policy that led up to the revolution in America. Not only are all statements of occurrences verified by proper references, but the historian is not misled by his rhetoric into the depiction even of such feelings as were excited in the course of the dispute, by language wholly of his own invention.

For example, in describing the excitement occasioned in America after the passing of the Stamp Act, Mr Bancroft writes as follows, citing authority for every individual sentence out of publications issued at the time:

"There is not silver enough in the colonies to pay for the stamps," computed patriot financiers, "and the trade by which we could get more is prohibited." "And yet," declared the eager merchants of New York, "we have a natural right to every freedom of trade of the English." "To tax us, and bind our commerce and restrain manufactures," reasoned even the most patient, "is to bid us make brick without straw." "The northern colonies will be absolutely restricted from using any articles of clothing of their own fabric," predicted one colony to another. And men laughed as they added: "catching a mouse within his Majesty's colonies with a trap of our own making will be deemed, in the ministerial cant, an infamous, atrocious, and nefarious crime." "A colonist," murmured a Boston man who had dipped into Grenville's pamphlet, "a colonist cannot make a horse-shoe or a hob-nail, but some ironmonger of Britain shall bawl that he is robbed by the 'American republican.'" "Yes, they are even stupid enough," it was said in the town of Providence, "to judge it criminal for us to become our own manufacturers."

"We will eat no lamb," promised the multitude, seeking to retaliate; and we will wear no mourning at funerals." "We will none of us import British goods," said the traders in the towns. The inhabitants of North Carolina set up looms for weaving their own clothes, and South Carolina was ready to follow the example. "The people," wrote the Lieutenant-Governor Sharpe, of Maryland, "will go on upon manufactures." "We will have homespun markets of linens and woollens," passed from mouth to mouth, till it found its way across the Atlantic, and alarmed the King in Council; "the ladies of the first fortune shall set the example of wearing homespun." "It will be accounted a virtue in them to wear a garment of their own spinning." "A little attention to manufactures will make us ample amends for the distresses of the present day, and render us a great, rich, and happy people."

When the churchmen of New York preached loyalty to the King as the Lord's anointed. "The people," retorted William Livingston, "are the Lord's anointed. Though named 'mob' and 'rabble,' the people are the darling of Providence." Was the Bible quoted as demanding deference to all in authority? "This," it was insisted, "is to add dullness to impiety." For "tyranny," they cried, "is no government; the Gospel promises liberty, glorious liberty." "The Gospel," so preached Mayhew, of Boston, always, "the Gospel permits resistance."

And then patriots would then become maddened with remembering that "some high or low American had a hand in procuring every grievance." "England," it was said, "is deceived and deluded by placemen and office-seekers." "Yes," exclaimed the multitude; "it all comes of the horse-leeches." When "the friends to government" sought to hush opposition by terror of the power of Parliament and its jealousy of its own supremacy, "You are cowards," was the answer; "you are fools; you are parasites; or, rather, you are parasites."

"Power is a sad thing," said the Presbyterians of Philadelphia; our mother should remember we are children, and not slaves." "When all Israel saw that the King hearkened not unto them," such was the response of the Calvinists of the North, "the people answered the King, saying: 'What portion have we in David? what inheritance in the son of Jesse? To your tents, O Israel! Now see to thine own house, David!'" "Who cares," said the more hardy, "whether George or Louis is the sovereign, if both are alike?" "The beast of burden," continued others, "asks not whose pack it carries." "I would bear allegiance to King George," said one who called himself a lover of truth, "but not be a slave to his British subjects."

"But the members of Parliament," argued the royalists, "are men of the highest character for wisdom, justice, and integrity, and incapable of dealing unjustly." "Admitting this to be true," retorted Hopkins, "one who is bound to obey the will of another is as really a slave, though he may have a good master, as if he had a bad one; and this is stronger in politic bodies than in natural ones."

The plea recurred, that the British Parliament virtually represented the whole British empire. "It is an insult on the most common understanding," thought James Habersham of Georgia, and every American from the banks of the Savannah to the frontier of Maine, "to talk of our being virtually represented in Parliament." "It is an insult on common sense to say it," repeated the Presbyterian ministers of the middle States to the Calvinist ministers of New England. "Are persons chosen for the representatives of London and Bristol, in like manner chosen to be the representatives of Philadelphia or Boston? Have two men chosen to represent a poor borough in England, that has sold its votes to the highest bidder, any pretence to say that they represent Virginia or Pennsylvania? And have four hundred such fellows a right to take our liberties?"

But it was argued again and again: "Manchester, Birmingham, and Sheffield, like America, return no members." "Why," rejoined Otis, and his answer won immediate applause in England, "why ring everlasting changes to the colonists on them? If they are not represented, they ought to be." "Every man of a sound mind," he continued, "should have his vote." "Ah, but," replied the royalists,

holding Otis to his repeated concessions, "you own that Parliament is the supreme legislature; will you question its jurisdiction?" And his answer was on the lips of all patriots, learned and unlearned: "Lord Coke declares, that it is against Magna Charta, and against the franchise of the land, for freemen to be taxed but by their own consent; Lord Coke rules, that an Act of Parliament against common law is void."

A work that is the fruit of so much high-minded labour cannot fail to rank as an authority, and maintain always a prominent place among the records of the Revolution in America. Mr Bancroft, we may observe, does not acquiesce in a doctrine lately broached concerning the inconvenience of inverted commas, or acknowledgments in using words that belong to another person. He uses both methods of acknowledgment so rigidly, that often single words and trivial epithets are put between inverted commas, when the authority on which they are employed is elsewhere designated. Nobody will complain very much if on this point Mr Bancroft has carried the punctiliousness of literary honour to a slight excess.

Upon the rhetorical defect that we have mentioned it is only worth while to dwell, because Mr Bancroft possesses some of the best parts of a sound historian, and it is a pity that a mere defect of composition should put in peril the duration of his literary fame. Rhetoric that is not the natural language of a man strong in passion or in fancy, is the heaviest reading in the world. Mr Bancroft has not the hot imagination that breeds maggots in the shape of metaphors, because it is in the way of nature for it so to do. And he is a clear straightforward thinker, by whose words we desire rather to be interested than amused.

The following few sentences, bestrewn with artificial flowers, will sufficiently point out the nature of a defect that will be felt by most English readers of these volumes.

But the eternal flow of existence never rests, bearing the human race onwards through continuous change. Principles grow into life by informing the public mind, and in their maturity gain the mastery over events; following each other as they are bidden, and ruling without a pause. No sooner do the agitated waves begin to subside, than amidst the formless tossing of the billows, a new messenger from the Infinite Spirit moves over the waters; and the ship of Destiny, freighted with the fortunes of mankind, yields to the gentle breath as it first whispers among the shrouds, even while the beholders still doubt if the breeze is springing, and whence it comes, and whither it will go.

The hour of revolution was at hand, promising freedom to conscience and dominion to intelligence. History, escaping from the dictates of authority and the jars of insulated interests, enters upon new and unthought-of domains of culture and equality, the happier society where power springs freshly from ever-renewed consent; the life and activity of a connected world.

For Europe, the crisis foreboded the struggles of generations. The strong bonds of faith and affection, which once united the separate classes of its civil hierarchy, had lost their vigour. In the impending chaos of states, the ancient forms of society, after convulsive agonies, were doomed to be broken in pieces; and the fragments to become distinct, and seemingly lifeless, like the dust; ready to be whirled in clouds by the tempest of public rage, with a force as deadly as that of the sand storm in the Libyan desert. The voice of reform, as it passed over the desolation, would inspire animation afresh; but in the classes whose power was crushed, as well as in the oppressed, who knew not that they were redeemed, it might also awaken wild desires, which the ruins of a former world could not satiate. In America, the influences of time were moulded by the creative force of reason, sentiment, and nature. Its political edifice rose in lovely proportions, as if to the melodies of the lyre. Peacefully and without crime, humanity was to make for itself a new existence.

The present two volumes of the History carry the story of the revolution to the rejoicing of the Americans over the repeal of the stamp act, and the hanging of lanterns upon "Liberty Tree." The narrative, tracing minutely the rise of the dissension between England and the transatlantic colonies, begins with the colonial policy of the Dukes of Newcastle and Bedford in 1748, and from that date follows with minute precision all events in England and America, and on the continent of Europe, that lead up to the great climax. There is an epic unity of purpose, a grandeur in the subject, and a completeness also that gives to the theme itself unusual dignity and interest. The small politics of England in the middle of the last century are indeed trivial enough, mean causes leading to the mightiest results; but the episodes of Indian warfare, and the ever-pathetic story of the expulsion of the French Acadians—which occur early in the narrative—are such episodes as Homer might have chosen, and possess too the necessary qualification for an epic episode that they assist in the development of the whole theme, and tend in an essential way towards a worthy climax. Then, though we are troubled unhappily with minor English statesmen, there is the elder Pitt, a man of good proportions. Mr Bancroft, dwelling we think too lightly on his faults, brings him out in very great relief upon the pages of his History. The greatness of the subject makes itself well felt in these two volumes; the interest continually rises, and it will be at its highest point in the third and last volume, which has yet to appear.

We wish that we could have quoted an episode of warfare in the valley of the Ohio,—the disaster of Monongahala, excellently told by the historian; but we have space only for one more extract, and a brief one. We select it for the partial re-assurance of those women of England who are unwilling to sign the address to the women of America concerning slavery, because it assumes blame to our own country as having been participator in the wrong. This is not the only fact of the kind registered against us, although the only one related to the present subject.

Massachusetts invalidated the British commercial system, which Virginia resisted from abhorrence of the slave-trade. Never before had England pursued the traffic in negroes with such eager avarice. The remonstrances of philanthropy and of the colonies were unheeded, and categorical instructions from the Board of Trade kept every American port open as markets for men. The legislature of Virginia had repeatedly showed a disposition to obstruct the commerce; a

deeply-seated public opinion began more and more to avow the evils and the injustice of slavery itself; and in 1761, it was proposed to suppress the importation of Africans by a prohibitory duty. Among those who took part in the long and violent debate was Richard Henry Lee, the representative of Westmoreland. Descended from one of the oldest families in Virginia, he had been educated in England, and had returned to his native land familiar with the spirit of Grotius and Cudworth, of Locke and Montesquieu; his first recorded speech was against negro slavery, in behalf of human freedom. In the continued importation of slaves, he foreboded danger to the political and moral interests of the Old Dominion; an increase of the free Anglo-Saxons, he argued, would foster arts and varied agriculture, while a race doomed to abject bondage was of necessity an enemy to social happiness. He painted from ancient history the horrors of servile insurrections. He deprecated the barbarous atrocity of the trade with Africa, and its violation of the equal rights of men created like ourselves in the image of God. "Christianity," thus he spoke in conclusion, "by introducing into Europe the truest principles of universal benevolence and brotherly love, happily abolished civil slavery. Let us who profess the same religion practise its precepts, and, by agreeing to this duty, pay a proper regard to our true interests and to the dictates of justice and humanity." The tax for which Lee raised his voice was carried through the Assembly of Virginia by a majority of one; but from England a negative followed with certainty every colonial act tending to diminish the slave-trade.

South Carolina, also, appalled by the great increase of its black population, endeavoured by its own laws to restrain importations of slaves, and in like manner came into collision with the same British policy. But the war with the Cherokees weaned its citizens still more from Great Britain.

We shall look forward with interest to the publication of the last volume of this work, which will be welcomed as an acquisition by all students of history, by all who can appreciate the value of sound scholarship applied to noble use.

*Travels and Researches in Asia Minor, more particularly in the Province of Lycia.* By Sir Charles Fellows. Murray.

In this very compact and interesting volume, Sir Charles Fellows, at the request of several of his friends, "and in accordance with the spirit of the present era in literature," has given a cheap and compendious form to his well-known journals of travel and discovery in Lycia. They are somewhat abridged, of course; but the omissions, which comprise chiefly the Greek and Lycian inscriptions, the dissertations on them, and the lists of plants and coins, help to adapt the volume better to popular circulation. But the book has also a value for those even who may have possessed themselves of the former volumes, seeing that it brings together within one view the results of the four visits made by Sir Charles to Lycia, the successful discoveries effected, and the various information relating to the discoveries made public in subsequent pamphlets on particular subjects connected with them. The larger plates are necessarily omitted; but such as, with the maps, were essential to the understanding of the text, have been carefully reduced, and a great number of well-executed woodcuts are introduced into the text. We observe also that Sir Charles Fellows has included in his Appendix a paper handed to the trustees of the British Museum in 1844, "together with the portfolio of drawings, plans, and architectural measurements, the result of the Lycian expedition sent out to remove the announced discoveries to the British Museum." The object of the paper, and of the drawings, appears to have been to suggest the proper mode of arranging the objects in the Museum, and of making the public aware of their existence as a part of the Lycian collection; but as no such use of them has hitherto been made by the Museum authorities, "I have," says the author, "after waiting more than eight years, thought right to offer them to the public." No doubt the public will find it better, in this as in other cases, to help itself as it best can, than to wait for the trustees to come to its assistance.

*Paris after Waterloo. Notes taken at the time and hitherto unpublished. Including a Revised Edition—the Tenth—of a Visit to Flanders and the Field.* By James Simpson, Esq., Advocate. Blackwood and Sons.

Mr Simpson's visit to Waterloo is one of the best pieces of unaffected description that we can remember connected with that great day. The volume now published includes it, with the addition of some equally good description of a visit to Paris made in the train of the allies, but flung aside at the time as of less interest, and only now given to the public. It was worth the compliment thus paid to it. Truth never loses its value, and circumstances give a present interest to the contents of this volume hardly inferior to that which they possessed seven-and-thirty years ago. In Mr Simpson's notes we have the Paris of '15 again in vivid and brilliant life—her gay streets, walks, theatres, museums, churches, saloons, already stripped of all signs of the dismal catastrophe under which the empire lay shattered—Blucher and Wellington embracing in the Duke's ball-room underneath a full-length of Napoleon still hanging on the walls—and at the theatres "a gentleman, evidently concealing himself, but occasionally peeping out to see the house" to the cry of *Voilà Wellington!* Walter Scott is on the scene, too (we wish Mr Simpson would not call him a "talented person"), gazing at the Duke and Blucher with his usual intelligent look quite vanished and lost in veneration and wonder. We give one little scene. It is from an account of the grand ball given by Wellington at the palace of Marshal Junot, which he occupied at the time; and into which Mr Simpson was smuggled by a kind and adventurous countryman.

A sumptuous supper was spread out in the gardens under elegant awnings, and, on returning into the rooms, we learned that the banquet had just been announced. I made an effort to enter the grand *salle-a-manger*, where I expected to see the Duke presiding over monarchs and princes; but it was already full, and I failed. Disap-



pointed, I went into a small room close at hand, where supper was spread on several small round tables. At the next to that where I was seated sat two very beautiful Englishwomen of high fashion, Lady W. W. and Lady C. L., keeping a chair vacant between them. In a few minutes the Duke of Wellington himself looked into the room, when the ladies called to him that they had kept a place for him. He joined them, passing so close to where I sat that I rose and put my chair under the table to let him pass, for which he thanked me. When he had taken his seat I could not help remarking—for such things had then a strange interest—that over his head, by mere accident, was a bust of Napoleon. The *trio* were presently joined by Walter Scott, of whom I had for some time lost sight, and the four formed a very merry supper party. I could not help hearing their conversation, for it was rather loud, but there were no state secrets in it. Lady C. L. startled us by an occasional scream. What became of the crowned heads and their supper I never heard or inquired. About four in the morning I again came in contact with Mr Scott, who said he was quite worn out with excitement; and, presuming I was in no better condition, proposed that we should walk home together. I at once complied, and left the extraordinary scene as one awakes from a splendid dream—a dream never to be forgotten.

—And perhaps Mr Simpson will not be the less disposed to think it a dream now that thirty-seven years are passed and gone, and another Bonaparte Emperor sits in the Tuileries.

*History of England from the Peace of Utrecht to the Peace of Versailles.* By Lord Mahon. Vol. I. Third Edition. Revised. Murray.

This is the first volume of a revised edition of Lord Mahon's *History*, to be completed in seven six-shilling volumes, clearly yet closely printed, and of convenient shape and size. Our opinion of the book has been from time to time expressed. We frequently differ from Lord Mahon's judgments, but never have reason to suspect his sincerity or good faith. He is by no means a vehement partizan, and he is a very good writer. We think it no detraction from his merit as a historian that he is not a stickler for what is called the dignity of history. He is properly conscious always that it is men and not abstractions he is dealing with, and his book loses neither truth nor stateliness in consequence. It reminds us often of the French memoir writers, though Lord Mahon is more diligent and impartial than those lively gentlemen always care to be. We gather from the title-page of this revised edition that the original octavo will be completed by the addition of one more volume, bringing down the subject to the treaty which definitively ratified on the part of England the independence of America.

**ERRATUM.**—In last week's article "On the Distribution of the Principal Languages of India," paragraph twelve, for "fortresses of India," read "fastnesses of India."

**ON THE STATUE OF EBENEZER ELLIOTT BY NEVILLE BURNARD, ORDERED BY THE WORKING MEN OF SHEFFIELD.**

Glory to those who give it! who erect  
The bronze and marble, not where frothy tongue  
Or bloody hand points out, no, but where God  
Ordains the humble to walk forth before  
The humble, and mount higher than the high.  
Wisely, O Sheffield, wisely hast thou done  
To place thy Elliott on the plinth of fame,  
Wisely hast chosen for that solemn deed  
One like himself, born where no mother's love  
Wrapt purple round him, nor rang golden bells,  
Pendent from Libyan coral, in his ear,  
To catch a smile or calm a petulance,  
Nor tickled downy scalp with Belgic lace;  
But whom strong Genius took from Poverty  
And said *Rise, mother, and behold thy child!*  
She rose, and Pride rose with her, but was mute.  
Three Elliotts there have been, three glorious men  
Each in his generation. One was doom'd  
By Despotism and Prelaty to pine  
In the damp dungeon, and to die for Law,  
Rack'd by slow tortures ere he reach'd the grave.\*  
A second hurl'd his thunderbolt and flame  
When Gaul and Spaniard moor'd their pinnaces,  
Screaming defiance at Gibraltar's frown,  
Until one moment more, and other screams  
And other writhings rose above the wave.  
From sails afire and hissing where they fell  
And men half-burnt along the buoyant mast.  
A third came calmly on, and ask'd the rich  
To give laborious hunger daily bread,  
As they in childhood had been taught to pray  
By God's own Son, and sometimes have prayed since,  
God heard; but they heard not: God sent down bread;  
They took it, kept it all, and cried for more,  
Hollowing both hands to catch and clutch the crumbs.  
I may not live to hear another voice,  
Elliott, of power to penetrate, as thine,  
Dense multitudes; another none may see  
Leading the Muses from unthrifty shades  
To fields where corn gladdens the heart of Man,  
And where the trumpet with defiant blast  
Blows in the face of War, and yields to Peace.  
Therefore take thou these leaves . . . fresh, firm, tho scant  
To crown the City that crowns thee her son.  
She must decay; Toledo hath decayed;  
Ebro hath half-forgotten what bright arms  
Flash'd on his waters, what high dames adorn'd  
The baldric, what torne flags o'erhung the aile,  
What parting gift the ransom'd knight exchanged.  
But louder than the anvil rings the lyre;  
And thine hath rais'd another city's wall  
In solid strength to a proud eminence,  
Which neither conqueror, crushing braver men,  
Nor time, o'ercoming conqueror, can destroy.  
So now, ennobled by thy birth, to thee  
She lifts with pious love the thoughtful stone.  
Genius is tired in search of Gratitude;  
Here they have met; may neither say farewell!

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

See Forster's 'Statesmen of the Commonwealth.'

**FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.**

**FRANCE.—THE RECEPTIONS ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.**—The customary receptions upon the recurrence of the new year were held on Saturday by the Emperor in the Palace of the Tuileries, which has been re-decorated with unexampled splendour. The Corps Diplomatique, headed by the Papal Nuncio, who had presented his credentials on the preceding day, exchanged a rapid greeting on the new year with the Ruler of France. Louis Napoleon concluded a brief reply with the following words: "I hope, with the Divine protection, to be able to develop the prosperity of France, and to ensure the peace of Europe."

**THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD.**—By a decree dated the 31st of December, 1852, the Emperor has named the Bishop of Nancy Chief Almoner of his Household; Marshal Count Vaillant, Senator, Grand Marshal of the Palace; Colonel Baron de Beville, First Prefect of the Palace; the Duke de Bassano, Senator, Grand Chamberlain; the Count Bacciocchi, First Chamberlain; Marshal de Saint Arnaud, Senator, Minister of War, Grand Equerry; Colonel Fleury, First Equerry; Marshal Magnan, Senator, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Paris, Master of the Hounds; Colonel Count Edgar Ney, First Aide of the Master of the Hounds; the Duke de Cambacères, Senator, Grand Master of the Ceremonies.

**NEW SENATORS.**—By another decree of the same date the following persons are appointed members of the Senate:—General Count de Flahault, the Marquis de Pastoret, General Count de Grouchy, General de Laplace M. Magne, Minister of Public Works; the Marquis de Larochefoucauld, ex-Deputy; General Randon, Governor-General of Algeria; General Rostolan, Count de Las Cases, ex-Deputy; Count Achille Delamarre, Count de Villeneuve de Chenonceaux, General d'André, General Gemeau, M. Delangle, First President of the Imperial Court of Paris; General Létang, the Duke de Mouchy, Deputy of the Legislative Body; General Le Pays de Bourjolly, Count Fialin de Persigny, Minister of the Interior; M. Joachim Clary, General Foucher, General Vaudrey, M. Maillard, ex-President of Section of the Council of State; General Guez-Viller, General Count Roguet, Vice-Admiral Bergeret M. Desmauières, ex-First President at Angers; M. Gavanne, Vice-President of the Council-General of the Ponts-et-Chausées; Vice-Admiral Cécile, ex-Deputy; General Korte, General Charron, Count de Barral, General Count Bonet, Prince Lucien Bonaparte, Baron de Bourgoing, ex-Ambassador; the Duke de Bassano, Count Tascher de la Pagerie, M. Barthe, First President of the Court of Accounts, the Duke de Bouffremont.

**RECOGNITION OF THE EMPIRE BY RUSSIA.**—The question of the credentials is at length finally settled. On Wednesday afternoon M. de Kisseleff, the Russian Minister, was conducted to the palace of the Tuileries in one of the Court carriages, for the purpose of presenting his fresh credentials to the Emperor. The Russian Minister was accompanied by Prince Kourakin, the Chancellor of the Legation, and by the attaches. The presentation of the credentials diminishes the importance of the rumours that have been afloat upon the subject; but still it may be worth while to mention that the French Government hesitated a considerable time before receiving them in their present shape. On Tuesday both M. de Persigny and M. Drouyn de Lhuys gave a strong opinion in favour of the rejection of the Russian letter. But it appears that the night brings reflection, and that at a Council of Ministers, held on Wednesday morning, the majority of the members of the Cabinet declared in favour of its acceptance. The credentials of the Northern Powers are accompanied by notes which express the full determination of those Powers to maintain the treaties of 1815, and the territorial limits of France, as laid down in those treaties. The letter of the Emperor Nicholas commences with the words "Mon chef ami," and not "Mon bon frère." He does not in any part of the letter allude to the Emperor of the French as Napoleon III—an omission which is considered as an intimation on the part of the Czar that he recognises the Empire in France as the Government *de facto*, but that he reserves his recognition of the principle of hereditary succession. The reason given for this reserve is that the letters of notification of the Empire, sent to the Emperor, spoke of the present form of government as having been founded *par la volonté du peuple*—a principle not recognised by the Powers of the North. It is said that the wish of Louis Napoleon, in admitting the Russian Minister before the Ministers of Prussia and Austria, is intended as an act of courtesy on his part towards the Czar, and an indication of his wish to continue on good terms with that monarch. The effect is that the Russian Minister will have precedence over his two colleagues. The English Government is understood to have acted a conciliatory part in the whole affair. It in the first instance advised the Northern Powers not to attach an exaggerated amount of importance to questions of mere form, and it exerted its influence with the French Government to induce it to be satisfied with the credentials in the shape in which they were sent by Russia.—The Ministers of the United States, Wurtemberg, Bavaria, Tuscany, Hanover, Baden, and Saxony have received their credentials. Letters from Frankfurt of the 3rd state that the Diet has, through its President, informed M. de Tallenay that it had recognised the French Empire.

**RE-DEDICATION OF THE CHURCH OF ST GENEVIEVE.**—On Sunday the Pantheon, after having been so many years devoted to profane uses, was solemnly re-dedicated to religious worship as the church of St Genevieve. The relics of the saint—the patron saint of Paris—which since 1830 have reposed in the church of Notre Dame, were (such as remained of them—if any) removed with great pomp by the metropolitan chapter and the canons of St Sulpice, who marched in procession through the streets. The great bell of Notre Dame tolled during the transit. The relics being deposited in their new resting-place, a grand mass was performed by the Archbishop of Paris. A special *neuvaine*, or nine days' prayers, is ordered, to thank God for his benefits to the city of Paris, granted by the intercession of St Genevieve. During these nine days the clergy of all the churches in the city were to come successively to chant before the relics.

**STEAM NAVY OF FRANCE.**—We read in the 'Phare de la Loire': "For some time past the establishment of Indret has been manufacturing steam engines for vessels in different ports. One has been sent to Lorient for the Jean Bart, and one to Cherbourg for the *Marceau*. At this moment, also, experiments are making on the *Montebello*, at Toulon, with an engine of 160-horse power from Indret, intended as an auxiliary for first-class sailing ships, to leave port without the necessity of being towed. An engine of 450-horse power is about to leave Indret for the *Austerlitz*, at Cherbourg. In construction there is one of 400-horse power for the *Assas*, which is building at Rochefort; one of 650-horse power for the *Ulm*, which is building at the same port; and one of 400-horse power for the *Phlégon*, which is building at Cherbourg. To these we must add a machine of 1,200-horse power, which the Minister of Marine has just ordered for the *Bretagne*, which is to be built at Brest."

**MISCELLANEOUS FACTS.**—The 'Moniteur' of France announces the ratification of the commercial convention concluded between France and Belgium.—The same official journal also contains the following: "There have recently appeared several works, and amongst them one called 'Les Limites de la France,' which appear to have for their object to flatter tendencies which it is believed are those of the Government. The Government rejects all solidarity with the authors of these works, the spirit of which is as far from the intentions of the Emperor as from his openly declared policy."—The 'Moniteur' announces that when Prince Napoleon Bonaparte, son of King Jerome, entered the Cabinet of the Emperor on New Year's day, his Majesty embraced him, and taking the grand sash of the Legion of Honour from his own neck, placed it on that of his cousin.—Sir James

Graham's speech, on the subject of the ballot and universal suffrage, has not given satisfaction in Paris. The police authorities have intimated to the editors of the newspapers that they are not to publish that portion of the right hon. newspaper's speech in which he speaks of "forty millions of people lying prostrate in the dust at the feet of a single man." The speech of the First Lord of the Admiralty will therefore appear before the French public without its most telling paragraph.—A pamphlet of rather a scandalous character has just made its appearance at Brussels; it is entitled 'Les Trois Maréchaux de France,' and has reference to those newly nominated to that dignity, viz., Magnan, De St Arnaud, and De Castellane. It is described as being replete with anecdotes and disclosures tending seriously to affect the character of those three superior officers. The publication is anonymous, but it is attributed to Colonel Charras.—The Minister of Police has refused permission for the publication of a new philosophical review, to which M. Proudhon was to have been a contributor.—The deposits in the Paris savings-bank on Sunday and Monday last were 651,565*fr.*; the deposits withdrawn, 280,750*fr.*—M. Alfred Arago, the painter, son of the astronomer, has been appointed Inspector of the Fine Arts at the Administration of the Interior, vice M. Felix Cottrau, deceased.—The attacks on isolated soldiers, which had ceased for some time, have again commenced. An artilleryman, passing the Rue St Antoine at one o'clock on Tuesday morning, was attacked by four men. He drew his sabre, and wounded one of them in the hand. At the same time a patrol fortunately approached, and the assailants fled.—The steam-frigate *Labrador*, having on board Abd-el-Kader and his family, sailed from Messina, for Syra, on the 27th ult.

**UNITED STATES.**—The Niagara has brought accounts from New York to the 22nd ult. Nothing of importance has taken place in the House of Representatives or Senate at Washington. The Hon. W. R. King, President of the Senate, was seriously indisposed, and unless a change for the better speedily took place, it was said he could not long survive. He had resigned his seat as President of the Senate. The engines of the calorific ship *Ericsson* had been worked in dock, and the trial was in every way satisfactory. The Arctic has since arrived with accounts from New York to the 25th ult. A telegraphic communication from New Orleans, dated Dec. 23, states that the steamer *Empire City* had arrived there with Havannah dates to the 19th, which confirm the reported capture of a slaver by a British frigate. Her Majesty's frigate *Vesta* arrived at Havannah on the 19th inst. with the notorious slave schooner *Venus* and two other slavers as prizes. Much excitement existed in Havannah in consequence of this unmistakable determination on the part of the British to suppress the slave trade. The 'Halifax British North American' announces the unexpected failure of the firm of J. M'Dougall and Co., with liabilities between 50,000*l.* and 60,000*l.* It is feared other firms may be involved. The libel against the American fishing schooner *Creole*, seized for an infringement of the fishery treaty, had been dismissed by the judge on account of an error made by the Attorney-General.

**FOREIGN GLEANINGS.**

At Laguno, in the Swiss canton of Ticino, on the 27th ult. the weather was so mild that the violet was in full flower, and the black hellebore, which ordinarily flowers at the end of January, put forth its blossoms at the beginning of the month. On Christmas day there were butterflies on the wing as in spring; and the heat of the sun was as great as it ordinarily is in April. A duel took place at Berlin last week, between Lieutenants von Goerne and von Strautz of the 2nd Guards. After referring their quarrel to the Court of Honour of the regiment, according to the military code touching such matters, the antagonists fought with broadswords. After a few parries, Lieutenant von Strautz received a severe skull wound, and was conveyed in a dangerous state to the military hospital.

The 'Wanderer' of Vienna states that the King of Prussia was expected in that city in a few days, on a visit to the Emperor of Austria.

A letter from Vienna of the 30th ult., in the 'Breslau Gazette,' states that the Austrian Government has resolved, on the recommendation of a military commission, to surround the capital with a continuous wall of fortification, the extent of which will be five German miles (about twenty-two English miles).

Fanny Wright (Madame d'Arusmont) died very recently at Cincinnati.

Another dreadful earthquake has occurred at St Iago de Cuba, and many lives were lost.

The last advices from South America state that the difficulties between England and New Granada, and Peru and New Granada, are all amicably adjusted; and a new wharf for the British Steamship Company has been commenced at Navy Bay.

A great excitement has been produced in Canada by the discovery of rich gold placers near Sherbrooke. A private despatch says that the people are flocking to the auriferous region in crowds.

The captain of a French trader, lately arrived at New York from St Domingo, states that the fleet of the Emperor of the French is in undisputed possession of the harbour of Samana, which will, if necessary, be defended by the whole force of the Empire.

The Princess Waga has left her château of Morawetz for Dresden, to be present at the signature of the marriage contract of her daughter, the Princess Carola, with the Hereditary Prince of Saxony.

Official notice has been given at Trieste that the Porte has determined to blockade the upper coast of Albania, from Dubigno to the most northern extremity of Turkish Albania.

The King of Bavaria has quitted Munich to pass the severest winter months in Italy. Prince Was has arrived at Dresden on a visit to the royal family and his future son-in-law, Prince Albert.

Lisbon letters of the 29th ult. state that the Portuguese fundholders were much disgusted with the late conversion into Three per Cent. of the Portuguese debt in the absence of all reductions in State expenditure. A portion of the internal debt was also decreed to be converted into foreign Three per Cent. Bonds for railway purposes.

A grand-ducal decree was published at Florence on the 27th ult., forbidding the wearing of masks or other disguises during the next carnival.

**STATE AND CHURCH.**

**THE COURT.**—The Right Hon. E. Strutt, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, had an audience of her Majesty on Monday, and kissed hands on receiving the seal of office.—The Duke of Wellington had an audience of the Queen, to deliver up the Garter worn by the late Duke.—The Earl of Mulgrave kissed hands on receiving the wand of office of Comptroller of the Household.—The Earl of Beesborough kissed hands on being appointed Master of the Buckhounds.—On Tuesday her Majesty held a Privy Council, previous to which Earl St Germans had an audience, to kiss hands on being appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. The Duke of Argyll also kissed hands on being appointed Lord Privy Seal, as did the Duke of Norfolk on receiving the wand of office as Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household.

**THE COURT THEATRICALS.**—The programme of the theatrical entertainments to be played before her Majesty and the Royal family at Windsor Castle, under the direction of Mr Charles Kean, has been arranged. The performances, which will take place in the Robens Room, are fixed for a succession of five Fridays, commencing on the 7th inst. (yesterday), when the "Second Part of Henry IV" was per-



formed. The other performances are: On the 14th inst., "The Captain of the Watch," and "The Windmill;" on the 21st inst., the first night of a "new and original drama," by Mr Douglas Jerrold: "Paul Pry," on the 28th inst., with the farce of "The Lucky Friday;" and "Macbeth" on Friday, the 4th of February, which will close the series. Mrs Charles Keen will play the heroine.

**APPOINTMENTS.**—Sir T. Redington has been appointed to the vacant Joint-Secretaryship of the Board of Control.—The Earl of Aberdeen has appointed to be his Private Secretaries, the Hon. A. Gordon and Mr J. H. Cole (of the Treasury).—The Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr W. C. S. Rice, barrister-at-law, to be his Chief Secretary.—Lord John Russell has appointed Mr A. Russell as his Private Secretary, and Mr F. W. H. Cavendish (of the Foreign Office), *Precis* Writer.—Lord Palmerston has appointed Mr R. W. Grey (late M.P. for Tynemouth), his lordship's Private Secretary at the Home Office.—Mr W. F. Higgins is acting as Private Secretary to the Duke of Newcastle, but will permanently continue to act for Mr F. Peel, when the Chief Secretary shall make another selection.—Sir J. Graham has appointed Capt. H. O'Brien to be his Private Secretary at the Admiralty.—Sir W. Molesworth has selected Mr Thorburn, of the Office of Works and Buildings, to be his Official Private Secretary.—The Hon. F. C. Lawley (M.P. for Beverley), is acting as Private Secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has not yet selected his official Private Secretary for the Treasury.

**MR GLADSTONE AND THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.**—Mr Gladstone has addressed the following letter to the Rev. R. Greswell:

"Jan. 6.—My dear Mr Greswell,—You ask, on the part of others, whether I am convinced that the interests of the church are as safe under the administration of Lord Aberdeen as under that of Lord Derby? My answer is that, unless I had fully believed that the interests of the church were, at the very least, as safe in the hands of Lord Aberdeen as they were under the preceding Government, I should not have accepted office under Lord Aberdeen. If it is thought that during twenty years of public life, or that during the latter portion of those years, I have betrayed or neglected the interests of the church, to such as think so I have nothing to say; to those who think otherwise I tender the assurance that I have not, by the assumption of office, made any change whatever in that particular. I thank you for putting the question, while I regret that the peculiar circumstances under which the present contest at Oxford has taken place have prevented its being proposed to me at an earlier date.—I remain, &c., W. E. GLADSTONE."

**THE "CHURCHWARDENS' ELECTION BILL."**—Under this head an attempt was made during the spring session of Parliament last year, by the Bishop of Salisbury (at the request of the Bishop of London), to introduce a bill, having for its object to make very serious innovations on the common law of the land, and on the rights and customs of parishioners and vestries, as sanctioned by immemorial usage and convenience. A summary of the heads of the bill will convey an idea of its tendency to destroy, for the advantage of the priesthood, those rights which the common law of England secured to the people throughout the land, and which belong to every parish in the kingdom. By section 1 of this bill it is declared that "the present mode of electing churchwardens is attended with inconvenience, and it is expedient to alter the same." Sections 2 and 3 enact that all Churchwardens shall be elected or appointed yearly in Easter week; and that the office shall continue until the Easter following. The fourth section enacts that the act is to be enforced on all parishes having a population of more than two thousand. The fifth section enacts that the parson (whether rector, vicar, or curate), or his deputy by himself appointed (11), shall be "chairman." By section 6 the parson (not the churchwarden, &c.) is to issue notice of election. Section 7 empowers the parson to nominate, in writing, the minister's warden, where there is one. Section 8 enacts that a nomination, in writing, of any churchwarden, shall be sent to the parson. By section 9 the parson or his deputy is to send out voting papers, if he find the candidates more than the proper number. By section 10, the parson, or his deputy, is to have a casting vote. Sections 11 and 12 enact how the voting-papers shall be signed, and that all shall be collected by the parson. The whole object of this bill is altogether to destroy the power of the parishioners; absolutely to extinguish the most universal practice of local self-government in England; to degrade the office of churchwardens into mere servile nominalness; to take away all its respectability and responsibility; and to rear up the priesthood of one religious creed into an absolute sway over all the secular affairs which are of common interest to every parishioner of every creed in every parish in England. Against the provisions of this most iniquitous (proposed) bill are arrayed the names of the highest legal authorities of which England can boast, including Lord Chief Justice Hardwicke, Chief Justice Holt, Lord Cope, and Lord Mansfield, who severally maintain the right of the Churchwardens to be the sole authority in a matter which is purely temporal, and over which the Church has no jurisdiction. This attempt must be met by an emphatic general rebuke, and the lead has already been worthily taken by the parish of Hornsey, where the Vestry have appointed a committee, with instructions to convey to the Bishop of London the expression of the opinion of the Vestry condemnatory of the bill in question, and further to take such means as shall seem to them the most effectual for calling public attention to the nature and consequences of the bill, and for opposing its passing into a law.

**RETIRING PENSIONS OF MINISTERS OF STATE.**—Considerable curiosity is entertained as to the retiring allowance of Ministers, and very little is generally known on the subject. The salaries and pensions of the several Ministers are as follows, viz.:—First Lord of Treasury, salary 5,000*l.*, with official residence, pension 2,000*l.*; Foreign Secretary, salary 5,000*l.*, pension 2,000*l.*; Home Secretary, salary 5,000*l.*, pension 2,000*l.*; Colonial Secretary, salary 5,000*l.*, pension 2,000*l.*; Chancellor of the Exchequer, salary 5,000*l.*, with official residence, pension 2,000*l.*; First Lord of the Admiralty, salary 4,500*l.* with official residence, pension 2,000*l.*; President of the Board of Control, salary 3,500*l.*, pension 2,000*l.*; President of Board of Trade, salary 2,000*l.*, pension 2,000*l.*; Irish Secretary, salary 5,500*l.*, pension 1,400*l.*; Secretary-at-War, salary 2,500*l.*, pension 1,400*l.*; Joint Secretary of Treasury, salary 2,000*l.*, pension 1,200*l.*; First Secretary of Admiralty, salary, 2,000*l.*, pension 1,200*l.*; Vice-President of Board of Trade, salary 2,000*l.*, pension 1,200*l.*

**THE ROYAL NAVY.**—The present naval force of Great Britain consists of 545 ships-of-war (either in commission or in ordinary), carrying from two to 120 guns each. Of this number 180 are armed steamers, from 100 to 800-horse power engines, constructed on the most approved principles, for active sea-service (besides revenue-cutters and smaller vessels). This immense fleet, the largest of any maritime Power, employs in time of peace 140,000 able-bodied seamen, 2,000 boys, and 15,000 Royal Marines, divided into four divisions (102 companies), viz.:—at Chatham, 25 companies; at Portsmouth, 27 companies; at Plymouth, 25 companies; and at Woolwich, 25 companies; and 10 companies of Royal Marine Artillery, headquarters, Portsmouth. Besides, there are 7 brigades of Dockyard Volunteers, well-trained to gunnery, viz., Deptford, Woolwich, Chatham, Sheerness, Portsmouth, Devonport, and Pembroke, and 3 other battalions, Coast Guard, &c.—**THE PORTSMOUTH SQUADRON.**—The squadron now in commission at this port consists of the following force:—Victory, 101 guns, 176 men; Neptune, 120 guns, 432 men; Prince Regent, 90 guns, 320 men; Rodney, 92 guns, 340 men; London, 90 guns, 345 men; Vengeance, 54 guns, 330 men; Blenheim, 80 guns, 500 men, 450-horse power; Phœnix, 50 guns, 400 men; Leander, 50 guns, 500 men; Arrogant, 46 guns, 450 men, 340-horse power; Excellent, 46 guns, 495 men; Victoria and Albert, 2 guns, 118 men, 430-horse power; Sidon, 33 guns, 300 men, 540-horse

power; Odin, 16 guns, 300 men, 560-horse power; Leopard, 16 guns, 300 men, 560-horse power; Encounter, 14 guns, 175 men, 360-horse power; Simoom, 18 guns, 181 men, 460-horse power; Furious, 16 guns, 216 men, 400-horse power; Plumper, 11 guns, 110 men, 60-horse power; Fury, 6 guns, 160 men, 515-horse power; Basilisk, 6 guns, 160 men, 400-horse power; Rolla, 6 guns, 150 men. Besides these there are the yachts Fairy, Elphin, Fanuy, Portsmouth, Fire Queen, &c.—**SHEERNESS SQUADRON.**—Waterloo, 120 guns; Monarch, 84 guns; Horatio, 24 guns; Amphion, 34 guns; Barracouta, 6 guns; Rattlesnake, 8 guns.

**THE REVENUE.**—The Revenue Returns for the year and quarter ending on the 5th inst., bear most satisfactory testimony to the steady advance of our commercial and industrial prosperity. In every branch of the national income, with two slight exceptions, there has been an increase during the past three months, as compared with the corresponding period of last year—an increase amounting to no less than 702,776*l.*, or nearly three-quarters of a million. In the Customs and Excise, there is a trifling decrease for the quarter, to the extent including both the departments in question—of 31,452*l.* In the Stamps, there is an increase on the quarter of no less than 187,544*l.*, wholly attributable to the extension which has taken place in mercantile transactions. The taxes show an increase of 233,951*l.* for the quarter, which is due to the circumstance of the new house duty having come more fully into operation during the latter part of 1852 than of 1851. The increase of 100,282*l.* in the Property Tax is a gratifying fact which confirms the inferences obtained from other sources, as to the present prosperous condition of the country. In the Post-office, also, there is an improvement, to the extent of 26,000*l.*, and in the Crown Lands, of 40,000*l.*; whilst we also find a trifling augmentation in the Miscellaneous Revenue. Adding to these items an increase of 25,393*l.* in the Imprest Moneys, and of 119,624*l.* under the head of R-payment of Advances, we find a net increase of 702,776 on the past three months, as compared with the corresponding three months of last year. On comparing the returns for the year-ended the 5th inst., with those for 1851, we shall find a still more favourable result. There is a small apparent decrease of 65,687*l.* in the Customs; but it is more than sufficiently explained by several reductions of duty which have taken place, and by the unusually large importations of the Exhibition year. In the Excise, there is the large augmentation of 263,811*l.*—a fact which strikingly shows the augmented means of consumption possessed by the working-classes. The Stamps display a still larger increase, to the amount of 353,712*l.*; and the whole of this accession of revenue may be ascribed to the extension of trading transactions. In the Property-tax, there is an increase on the year's returns, of 204,714*l.*—in the Crown Lands, of 110,000*l.*—in the Miscellaneous, of 121,488*l.*—and in the Repayments of Advances, of 225,354*l.* On the other hand, we find a decrease of 136,199*l.* on the Taxes for the year, which may be accounted for by the delays which arose in collecting the new House-tax; and the Post-office exhibits a decrease of 42,000*l.*, which is doubtless attributable to the unusual excess in that branch of revenue in the year of the Exhibition. The general result of a comparison of the Revenue for the year ended 5th January, 1852, with the year ended 5th January, 1851, is that the latter exceeds the former by 978,926*l.*, or very nearly a million sterling.

**HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.**—The official report says; In the week that ended last Saturday 1,308 deaths were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1843-52 the average number was 1,213, which, with a correction for increase of population, becomes 1,340. The deaths returned for last week differ little, therefore, from the estimated amount. There was an increase last week in the mortality both of epidemic diseases and of diseases of the respiratory organs. Fatal cases of scarlatina rose again to 67, and those of typhus to 51. Three cases of cholera occurred in the week. Last week the births of 987 boys and 924 girls, in all 1,911 children, were registered in London. In the corresponding weeks of the eight years 1845-52 the average number was 1,522. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer on Friday was 30.027 in.; the mean of the week was 29.643 in. The mean temperature of the week was 47.5 deg., which is 10.1 deg. above the average of the same week in ten years. The mean daily temperature was above the average throughout the week, and this excess on Sunday was 11.2 deg., on Monday 12.5 deg., on Tuesday 5.7 deg., on Wednesday 8.1 deg., on Thursday 12 deg., on Friday 9.2 deg., and on Saturday 12.2 deg. The wind blew generally from the south-west. The mean difference between the dew point temperature and air temperature was 7.4 deg.

**OPENING OF APSLEY HOUSE TO THE PUBLIC.**

With a kind feeling towards the public and a reverence for his father's memory which do him honour, the Duke of Wellington has thrown open the principal apartments of Apsley House, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays of the present month, commencing next Tuesday, admission tickets being issued by Mr Mitchell, of Old Bond-street. The grateful recognition by the public of this most kind and liberal concession to its feelings will be so general and spontaneous that it seems superfluous to anticipate its expression. The nation will be earnest and cordial in testifying to the Duke of Wellington its appreciation of his graceful and truly filial conduct. In the invitation by the son of our departed hero to view the home in which his glorious father passed so many of the years he devoted to the service of his country, Englishmen will acknowledge even a nobler courtesy than that which dictates the opening of saloons and picture-galleries to the public—they will warmly recognise the first evidence which it has been possible for the Duke of Wellington to show that he has completely comprehended the reverent love in which his father was held by their fellow countrymen. Obsequies and monuments the people itself claimed to bestow, but the roof-tree and hearthstone of our hero are his children's own treasures; and it is no small favour to be asked to cross the family threshold—to traverse the chambers in which Wellington lived during all the busiest of his later years—to gaze on the works of art with which he surrounded himself, or was surrounded by the gratitude of monarchs whom he had saved—to tread the gallery where he feasted his fellow-warriors—to observe his own quiet, business-like tastes, as manifested in his more private apartments—and to note the Spartan simplicity of his couch. To this the son of Wellington invites his countrymen; and when has a son had it in his power to proffer so welcome a boon? Apsley House was originally built by Henry Bathurst, Baron Apsley, Earl Bathurst, and Lord Chancellor, the son of Allen, Lord Bathurst, to whom Pope addressed that well known essay on the "Use of Riches." The building, originally of red brick, was bought by the Duke of Wellington in 1820. The site had belonged to the Crown, and had been granted to Lord Bathurst by George III, by letters patent, in 1784. The Crown's interest in the house, says the invaluable "Handbook" of Mr Peter Cunningham, was sold to the Duke for 9,530*l.* the Crown reserving a right to forbid the erection of any other house or houses on the site. Apsley House was faced with Bath stone in 1828, when the front portico and the west wing were added by Messrs Wyatt, "but"—we quote the same authority—"the old house is intact." The rooms to which the public are admitted are ten in number, and are by no means remarkable for their proportions, or for the magnificence of their decorations. The picture-gallery, which is the largest of them, has nothing very striking about it apart from the merits of the paintings themselves, and the appearance of some candelabra and vases in porphyry—the gift of the Emperor Nicholas and the King of Sweden to the Duke. The candelabra stand in the

centre of the gallery at each end, and the vases at the sides. The pictures are many of them possessed of rare excellence, and of themselves well repay a visit. The great masters of the Italian and Spanish schools are sparingly represented, but there is a large show of the best Dutch and Flemish painters. In the picture-gallery the annual Waterloo Banquet was held, and this is its chief attraction. There are two distinct sets of drawing-rooms, the first on the Piccadilly side, the second looking towards the park. In the former are placed Wilkie's great picture, "The Chelsea Pensioners," and its companion, "The Greenwich Pensioners," by Burnet. Here also are Sir E. Landseer's painting of "Van Amburgh in the Cage with Wild Beasts," the "Melton Hunt," by Grant, and copies of four of Raffaele's most celebrated works by Bonnemaïson. These rooms also contain some fine portraits, among which those of the great Duke of Marlborough, Marshal Soult, Mr Pitt, and Pope Pius VII will be found worthy of particular attention. In the furniture should be noticed two magnificent side tables of Roman Mosaic, and two others of beautifully inlaid wood. There is also an exceedingly splendid pair of Révres vases, the gift of Louis XVIII. In the drawing-rooms looking towards the park are a malachite vase, presented to the Duke by the Emperor Alexander; a service of Sevres china, the gift of Louis XVIII; and another "formerly belonging" to Joseph King of Spain. The principal feature of this room is Sir W. Allen's Battle of Waterloo, taken from Napoleon's head-quarters. This is the work which the Duke purchased at the Exhibition, saying of it that it was "Good, very good—not too much smoke." The visitor will not be able to examine it very closely, from the arrangement of the passage. A better view will be had of the large portraits in this room. One, of Lord Beresford, gives an idea of the tremendous physical strength which at Albuera enabled that officer to deal successfully with some half dozen enemies who assailed him at once, and one of whom actually got upon his saddle. The gallant Lord Lynedoch is also here, stalwart and defiant; and in the corner farthest from the door of entrance is Lord Angléra. Sir William Beechey's Nelson is to the right as you enter. Blucher is here, and a statuette of the present Czar, and a number of other portraits: amongst them Lady Charlotte Greville and the late Lord Cowley, by Hoppner; Sir G. Murray, Picton, and many other distinguished officers. At the foot of the grand staircase stands a colossal statue of Napoleon, presented to the Duke by the allied Sovereigns of Europe. The left hand of the figure grasps a brazen rod, while the right holds out a small brass victory. The stern power of the face is extraordinary, and the effect of the work is increased by the *demi-jour* in which it is seen. The waiting room, into which visitors pass before ascending the staircase, contains marble busts of Lord Castlereagh, Mr Perceval, Colonel Gurwood, and Colonel Ponsoby, a spiritedly executed bronze statuette of Marshal Blucher, and a bust of the Duke himself. We now proceed to give some account of the Royal presents collected in what is called the china-room, to which the visitor finds access by descending the back staircase. Besides the two services of china already mentioned in the drawing-rooms, there are three in the china-room, of Prussian and Saxon manufacture, presented by the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, and Louis XVIII. They are extremely fine specimens of the ceramic art, and the turquoise blue service especially is remarkable for the extraordinary brilliancy of its colours and the beauty of its forms. The silver plateau presented to his Grace by the Regent of Portugal, and the Wellington Shield, the gift of the merchants and bankers of London in 1823, are also objects of great interest. There are also some fine candelabra in this room, and five busts in bronze, which in spirit and finish have not often been surpassed. The subjects of them are the Marquis of Wellesley, Henri Quatre, the Prince de Condé, Louis XIV, and Marshal Turenne. It remains for us to notice the Secretary's room, the Duke's private room, and his bedroom, "in the arrangements of which," we are told, "not the slightest alteration has been made since they were last used." The privilege of admission into these apartments will be more valued than all the rest. It has quite the effect of an intimate introduction to the character and habits of the illustrious dead. We see the library he consulted, the books he kept beside him for reference, the mass of papers, maps, documents, and other reading matter upon which his active energetic mind was constantly engaged—even to the latest magazine, there they all are, piled one over the other, without arrangement, and yet not precisely in confusion. The Duke's room is almost destitute of ornament, the most noticeable objects being a quaint decoration on the mantelpiece, and a medallion likeness of the present Duchess near it. Among other prints suspended on the wall is one of Lieutenant Waghorn, the originator of the overland route. The Secretary's apartment is smaller in size, but more neatly arranged, and here, on a cheffonier at the further end, a quaint-looking unpainted box, apparently rather out of place, will be observed. Its destiny has been a strange one. It accompanied the Duke through all his wars; in it he stowed away his most private documents, and upon it he wrote many of his famous despatches. It is an old box now, but even in its best days the making of it was not beyond the powers of the roughest carpenter, and it was never honoured with a coat of paint; as for the lock, it is one of those fastened with a hasp, and might have cost from 6*l.* to 1*l.* originally. Affecting little grandeur even in his state, and making no ostentatious display of gifts and achievements which must have shaken the balance of any weaker mind, when followed to his nightly resting-place we find the Duke sleeping in a small, miserable, hard, little bed, scantily curtained, and placed at one side of a wretched little room, the only ornaments of which are an unfinished sketch of the present Duchess, two cheap prints of military men, and a small portrait in oil. The Duke was a wonderful man—wonderful in his good fortune, but still more so in the moderation with which he received Fortune's favours. The interior arrangements of Apsley House furnish the most recent evidences of what he was. He had great presents made to him, but made no ostentatious parade of them. He won many great battles and sieges, but Waterloo is the only one of his achievements for a picture of which he has made room upon his walls. The genius of such men as Wilkie and Lawrence has transferred to the canvas his soldiers and his chief lieutenants, but of himself no faithful or worthy representation appears in Apsley House. Oddly enough, too, the statemen of this generation—Peel especially—have found no place in his collection. Soult is the only one of Napoleon's generals whom he has so honoured, and the solitary ecclesiastic included among his portraits is a Roman Pontiff. The numerous likenesses of the present Duchess are a touching evidence of the affection with which he regarded her. Go into his study, and you will see the traces of his indefatigable labours for the public service; enter his bedroom, and you will understand how, by disciplined regularity and self-restraint, he did so much and lived so long.

**THE LATE AUSTRIAN OUTRAGE.**—The Vienna correspondent of the "Morning Chronicle" has written to state that Count Buol Schauenstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Imperial House, and Baron General Kempen, head of the Police Department, have both united in expressing to the British ambassador at this Court their extreme regret at the occurrence. It was, they say, "all a mistake." The correspondent was told that he was arrested on suspicion of keeping up a treasonable correspondence with foreign refugees (not named in the indictment), and that his imprisonment was the result of a misunderstanding between General Kempen and some officer under him, who, in consequence of overacting his part, had been severely reprimanded and punished. The writer adds that nothing could exceed the courtesy of Lord Westmoreland, and of the gentleman attached to the Legation, who interested themselves so promptly in his behalf.



THE MINISTERIAL RE-ELECTIONS.

CITY OF LONDON.

The re-election of Lord John Russell for the city of London took place on Monday without opposition. In returning thanks, his lordship, in the first instance, entered into an explanation of his conduct while in opposition, and minutely criticised the measures which caused the fall of the Derby Administration. He illustrated the accusation made by the late Premier that a "factious combination" had been formed against his government in the following manner:

"If an omnibus with some dozen passengers were seen going down Ludgate hill at a furious pace, and breaking into the shop windows and injuring everybody that was going by, why every man would concur—the men that were going eastward and the men who were going westward—all would concur in stopping that omnibus, and tell the coachman to get off his box. (Laughter and cheers.) And how much surprised would all these passengers, with the policeman at their head, be, if the coachman were to say, 'Why, this is a factious combination.' (Renewed laughter.) You, gentlemen, are going some of you one way, and some another, and yet you have all combined to prevent my driving my omnibus into the shops.' Such, however, was the charge made against us—a charge, however, which I think you will say that we need not be very much concerned at." (Hear, hear.)

Lord John then turned to the construction of the present Ministry, and gave his reasons for consenting to occupy the post which he now holds. On the defeat of the late government the question arose whether an administration could be formed which should have the confidence of the Crown, and the support of the House of Commons and of the country.

"I must fairly say that I think if I had been called upon by my Sovereign to form an administration, and I had attempted to form one as my former administration had been formed—of one party—I should not have been doing my duty to my Sovereign. (Hear, hear.) Never will I in any way shrink from the defence of the men and the measures of the administration over which I had the honour to preside (hear, hear); but it is one thing to break up an administration—it is another to form a new administration which can calculate upon that support in the House of Commons which will enable it to give satisfaction to the country, and which will appear to foreign countries as a firm and strong administration. (Hear, hear.) Now, was it my duty to declare that I would not agree to be part of a combined administration, unless I were at the head of that administration? I think that I should have been attaching an undue importance to myself if I had so acted (hear, hear); and there were circumstances which induced me to think that the Earl of Aberdeen—a man universally respected, who had stood by the late Sir Robert Peel in his measure of free trade (cheers)—who had enjoyed in an important post the confidence of his Sovereign—who had been sent for by his Sovereign on a late occasion—was eminently qualified to preside over such a combined administration. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I should have been better pleased if I could have taken the part of not entering into office, and had given my full and constant support to that administration; and the Earl of Aberdeen was not unaware of my inclination. But both he on the one side, and my political friends on the other, declared that they thought it necessary to the formation of the ministry, that I should take office as one of its members. (Cheers.) Having received this declaration, I thought it was my bounden duty—anxious to see the country in possession of an administration which should have the confidence of the House of Commons—I thought it was my duty, I say, to assent to the proposal of Lord Aberdeen, to lay my name before her Majesty as one of the ministers." (Hear, hear.)

Lord John then stated that, without giving any pledges, he had taken pains to ascertain that Lord Aberdeen was a sharer in those opinions of his own which affected the welfare of the country.

"I found that a year ago he had declared, with respect to the removal of Jewish disabilities (hear, hear), that he and those who were his more immediate political friends, if this question should come on again in the House of Lords, and a bill were introduced for the removal of those disabilities, would give it their support. (Cheers.) With regard to the reform of the department of customs I am well aware that there are many of the regulations of the Board of Customs which require revision, and I am sure that the present Chancellor of the Exchequer will examine that subject with that ability which he possesses, and with that impartiality which is his characteristic; and that he will endeavour to place those regulations upon a footing most favourable to the trade of this country; while he will feel it to be his duty to take care that the revenue is not sacrificed. (Cheers.) [A voice: The income-tax.] A gentleman has referred to the income tax, and upon that I must make a declaration nearly similar to that which I have just made. (Hear, hear.) You are aware that Mr Pitt, when he thought an income-tax necessary, laid down the principles on which it should be founded. You are aware, likewise, that when Lord Lansdowne was Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir Robert Peel afterwards, when he was First Lord of the Treasury, adopted the same principles. (Hear, hear.) But there has of late been much discussion upon a subject affecting that income-tax—namely, the rate at which different incomes should be assessed. (Hear, hear.) Now that is a question which the late government undertook, but which they undertook evidently without having fully examined it. (Hear, hear.) And when they were asked respecting it—when they were asked whether in curing one injustice they did not create many other instances of injustice—the answer of their Chancellor of the Exchequer was, that they had not had time to examine the schedules. (Hear, hear.) Now our Chancellor of the Exchequer—my colleague—means to make time for the purpose of the examination of those schedules. (Cheers.) He will devote all his time and attention to them, in connection with others, before he brings forward the income-tax measure, in order to see in what manner the measure thus maintained can be defended. (Hear, hear.) Now I have always thought and said that injustice was inherent in an income-tax. (Hear, hear.) I am so thorough a believer in that opinion that I do not believe it would be possible for any man, or any set of men, any more than it was to Mr Pitt or to Sir Robert Peel, entirely to expunge injustice from that measure (hear, hear); but everything that can be done by weighing and examining different cases will be done (cheers), and I do think it is possible, not to attain a just measure, but to make a greater approximation to justice than has been done by the measures that have hitherto been passed. (Hear, hear.) But let me say this, however, finally, that if we find on examination that we are not successful in that endeavour, we will come down to the House of Commons, expose all our arguments and reasons on the subject, and ask the House of Commons fairly to judge whether we have not grappled with the question with the view of making as just as possible that large portion of our taxation. (Hear.) At the same time, gentlemen, do not let us forget that that income-tax, faulty as I think it originally was, and as I believe it must be, has been the means of relieving the country of upwards of twelve millions of taxes bearing heavily upon the industry and commerce of the country (hear, hear), and my opinion is that if it be borne for some years other still greater alleviations may be obtained, and that in the gradual revision, and not in the sudden revision, of taxation it is to be found the true financial policy of this country. [A voice: The ballot.] Some gentleman having referred to the ballot, I must beg to call to his recollection that when I was on those hustings last year, a gentleman put to me several questions, and amongst others that question, whether I was in favour of the ballot, and I declared to him, as I declare to the gentleman who addresses me now, that I was against secrecy in everything (cheers)—that as I was against secret trials in the courts of justice—that as I was against secret debates in the Houses of Parliament, so I was against secret votes by the great electoral body of this country. (Cheers.) Let me say this, however, that since we last met here the elections which have taken place in various parts of the country have produced gross instances of bribery and of intimidation (hear, hear); and I shall think it my duty—not adopting the ballot—objecting as I shall continue to do to a secret mode of voting—to turn my mind to those other means which I think may perhaps be devised, in order, if not to extirpate, at all events to diminish those scandalous scenes that arise from the bribery and intimidation of unfortunate electors." (Cheers.)

With respect to the questions more particularly relating to his own department of the Government, Lord John said:

"When any English subject, not joining in any conspiracy, or making any attempt against the Government or the internal peace of any foreign country, is injured unlawfully or wantonly, I will lose no time in bringing that case before the consideration of that foreign Government. (Hear,

hear.) I cannot see myself that there is any one of those Governments which is not disposed to do justice to a British subject—(hear, hear);—but this I can perceive, that the subordinates of those Governments are often entrusted with too great power to harass and vex unoffending travellers who are pursuing their peaceable vocation." (Hear, hear.)

Lord John concluded by expressing his firm belief that the Administration which he had joined would be fully enabled to carry on public affairs for the public advantage.

TIVERTON.

No opposition was made on Monday to the re-election of Lord Palmerston, who, after returning thanks, briefly stated his reason for joining the present administration. In his observations on the course pursued by the late Government he gave them credit for several of their measures, and characterised their renunciation of protection, when it was no longer tenable, as highly honourable to them. He entered into some explanation on the question of the free-trade resolutions, and discussed the principles of the rejected budget, stating that he should have voted against it had his health permitted his attendance in the House of Commons. Lord Palmerston then spoke of the character of the present administration:

"I think it may be said, without improper boasting, that there has seldom if ever existed in this country an administration which combined within itself more men who, by their talents, their experience, and their political principles, were entitled to the confidence of their countrymen. (Cheers.) I trust that the Government will receive that confidence which I think they have a right to claim; and I trust that, although the House of Commons is divided into parts not greatly varying in numbers between themselves—I trust, although that is the case, that we may fairly expect to receive from the House of Commons that fair and generous support to which a well-intentioned Government may justly think itself entitled. (Cheers.) I say nothing of the future. You must judge of the future by the past. It would ill become a member of a Government to be telling his constituents what the Cabinet intended to do, and what would be the result of their deliberations. (Hear, hear.) But of this at least you may be sure, that the Government will hold in view as the rule of their conduct the principle of progressive improvement in all matters which concern the great interests of the country. (Cheers.) I trust that we shall be able to maintain abroad peace with dignity and with honour. (Cheers.) I trust that we shall be able to promote the interests of our fellow-countrymen at home, and I ask for the Government nothing but that which an Englishman will always accord—a free stage and no favour—a fair trial, and a just and impartial judgment."

CARLISLE.

The form of a contest but not its reality marked the re-election of Sir James Graham on Saturday, his opponent Mr Sturgeon not venturing to go to the poll. Sir James Graham's speech on his nomination was as amusing as it was instructive, but from the length to which it extended we can only do partial justice to it. On his political conduct he observed:

"I understand the hon. gentleman (Mr Sturgeon) to say, in his address, that I am a Tory in disguise. Well, if I am a Tory, I am certainly very ill-placed in the present councils of her Majesty, for I have been instrumental in overthrowing a Tory Government. I am charged with being a conspirator for having done so, and I do not deny I did think Lord Derby's Government unworthy the confidence of Parliament and the nation. (Loud cheer.) I avowed my opposition to it. I avowed it in the face of day. I avowed it when I presented myself here, and I told you I would give effect to that opinion in my place in Parliament when I thought the proper opportunity had arrived. (Renewed cheer.) I beg leave to say, I was most anxious that the Government of Lord Derby should not be prematurely overthrown. I was most anxious that the boasted financial measures which were trumpeted forth with so much promise and in such grandiloquent language should be brought to the test, and that we might see those measures of taxation which should give relief to every class that was suffering, and at the same time bestow universal contentment and satisfaction on the people. (Hear, hear.) I was against the dissolution of the Government until we saw those measures, and I had at last the satisfaction of seeing them introduced."

Sir James then characterised the financial scheme:

"It was a plan, under cover of protection being renounced, and all claim on the part of the landlords for compensation, as it is termed, for local burdens, being rejected—it was a plan, by a partial repeal of the malt and hop tax, to give a premium on the increased consumption of their produce, and as I think, coupled with other proposals, at the expense of the community. (Hear, hear, and cheer.) Whatever may be your taste—and I believe here, at all events, on the border, you like whisky quite as well as ale—(a laugh)—when we consider the brewer's ale, into the composition of which malt and hops do not enter very largely, I am satisfied the repeal of half the malt tax and half the hop tax would not reduce the price of a quart of ale to any man I see before me by the amount of one farthing. (Hear, hear.) On the other hand, what was proposed to be done? It was proposed to impose a double house-tax, to add a hundred per cent. to the existing tax on houses, and with reference to the income tax, to bring it down from 150l. to incomes of 100l., and even under certain circumstances to incomes of 50l. a year. (Hear.) There is a particular class of small incomes, just above that of the skilled artisan, enjoyed by persons who have risen to a station just above that of a labourer, on whom the imposition of a double house tax would have operated with peculiar hardship, and, entertaining this opinion, I did not hesitate to vote against the proposition of Lord Derby's Government, and I voted with the majority of the House of Commons." (Loud cheer.)

After an amusing show-up of the "Frail and Beresford" affair, Sir James touched upon the question of "manhood suffrage," and the vote by ballot:

"Let us consider what manhood suffrage is. Manhood suffrage will admit to the right of voting in this country every adult pauper receiving parish relief. He will come up to the poll under the direction of the keeper of the workhouse. (Hear, hear.) Manhood suffrage will admit to the poll every servant of the Government, every Custom-house officer, every Excise officer, every man immediately in the pay and under the influence of Government; and, in later times, will also admit that favoured class proposed by Mr Walpole to be admitted to the suffrage in preference to all others, the militiamen (laughter); and we shall have the militiamen marching up under the drum-major and the influence of martial law. (Hear, hear.) I cannot say that I am in favour of manhood suffrage; but I do say this—and it is what Mr Fox said, I think, nearly sixty years ago—'That that, in my opinion, is the best suffrage which admits the largest number of the people to the exercise of the franchise who are endowed with intelligence sufficient to make a free choice, and with independence of station, earned by their own thrift; sufficient to vindicate the independence of that choice when they shall have made it with intelligence.' (Cheers.) I have no hesitation in repeating what I said on these hustings, that, considering the growing intelligence of the people, considering the growing wealth from the happy change in the law, already effected, giving the industrious classes a greater command of the necessities of life, I think the time has arrived when, with safety to our institutions, the franchise in this country may be considerably extended. (Prolonged applause.) The next point is the ballot. There is no man who views with more disgust than I do the intimidation, the bribery, the corrupt practices which have prevailed, and which did prevail at the last general election in this country. (Cheers.) I think it is cruel, when men have privileges which they ought to exercise freely and independently, for either landlords or employers to intimidate by threats, or to hold out the fear that if they do not vote in a particular way they will lose either their farms or their customers. (Hear, hear.) I say it is unworthy this country that free men should be exposed to what I hold to be such tyranny and such oppression (cheers), and I for one am willing to entertain any question which shall alter such oppression, and put an end to such intimidation. (Renewed cheer.) But I tell you frankly that I cannot satisfy myself that the ballot will be an effectual remedy for this purpose. If the ballot is to be made effectual, the right of voting must be by law made universally secret. I say you cannot enact such secrecy in this country, and if you do not, then the ballot is flagrantly ineffectual."

It is easy, pursued Sir James,

"To talk of manhood suffrage—it is easy to talk of the ballot as a blessing on the people on whom it is conferred; but let me entreat you to

remember well, with all the imperfections in our system, the freedom and the blessings you enjoy. (Cheers.) In Europe you are the only people who really enjoy perfect freedom of speech, perfect freedom of action, and a control over the servants of the Crown—a control which you are exercising this day in my person. (Cheers.) You enjoy liberty of doing everything short of doing that which is injurious to your neighbour; and though I admit there are imperfections, great imperfections, which require to be remedied, let me exhort you to think twice before you support manhood suffrage. (Hear, hear, and cheer.) Look abroad. There is Italy—a garrison of foreign troops. There is Germany. Since 1848 everything like representative institutions has been put down, and that mighty country is a camp of hostile armies. Above all, look at France, once the seat of representative government, and distinguished for its success in the arts, in science, in literature, and in almost all the accomplishments which adorn mankind. Universal suffrage and the ballot have been established there; and look! where are the liberties of nearly 40,000,000 of men! One single man is victor over their liberties, and all their rights and privileges are prostrate in the dust. (Loud and prolonged applause.) I scorn to deceive you. I am favourable to the extension of the suffrage, and I am favourable to the protection of the voter by every means consistent with that open manly conduct which is the characteristic of Englishmen, and there is nothing that I will not do, in concert with my colleagues, to give effect to that opinion: but I am not prepared to vote for universal suffrage and the ballot." (Cheers.)

After showing that the result of the pending elections would elicit the opinions of a million and a half of the electors of this country, he asked whether the measures which had been carried by liberal governments were of the destructive nature with which their opponents had invested them, instancing the repeal of the Test and Corporation Act, the admission of Dissenters to corporate power, and the repeal of the Corn Laws. He then continued:

"Ah, there was a morning, the 10th of April, 1848—when all constituted authorities in Europe trembled, when Crowns had fallen, when Ministers throughout Europe were flying for safety, and Kings were hiding their heads in shame. (Cheers.) There was a Sovereign who did rejoice that in time there had been a reform in Parliament, that in time the corn laws were repealed; and on the 10th of April, when others were afraid, Victoria rejoiced in the loyalty of her people. (Vehement and prolonged applause.) Order, security, the rights of property, triumphed, and I know not where were the destructives. They appeared on Kennington common—a handful of men. The populace of London, in millions, determined to maintain the cause of order and our British institutions." (Enthusiastic cheers.)

On the subject of freedom of popular education, Sir James made these concluding remarks:

"I have said that I am of opinion that the franchise may be extended. In order that it may be safely extended, I think education should be spread as widely as possible among the entire body of the community. I look upon religion as an essential element in education; but, according to the view which I take, I think that particular element ought not to be under the direction of ministers of the Established Church only, but that all the different sects should have a fair opportunity, in their respective schools, of teaching that form of religion which they believe to be the best. (Cheers.) I will not go further."

When his re-election had finally taken place, Sir James thus spoke of the measures of reform in Parliament which the present Government are expected to introduce:

"My late opponent says you will have no Reform Bill from the Duke of Newcastle. I tell him this, that unless the present Government do bring forward a reform bill, I shall not continue a member of it. (Prolonged cheering.) Something has been said with reference to the time and the precise nature of the details. The new Cabinet has never yet assembled for the purpose of business, we have never yet had the opportunity of considering our measures; but I tell you this, that if we are in the least degree worthy of your confidence, you must leave it to the Government, constituted as it is, with balanced powers, the aristocratic power and the regal power, as well as the democratic power—you must leave to those who have the management of public affairs the selection of the time and the mode of introducing great changes. (Hear, hear, and cheer.) Lord Grey did exercise discretion. He did carry, by choosing his time and opportunity, one of the greatest changes ever effected at any time without bloodshed. (Cheers.) It was in itself a revolution, but being wisely timed and well chosen, a bloodless revolution. (Renewed cheer.) The extension of the popular right is, in my opinion, necessary. The Government is pledged to introduce that measure; but the proper time and the manner of doing it must be left, in moderate limits, to the discretion of those you trust. I ask no more. I tell you frankly I for one would not have accepted office if it was not distinctly understood—avowed by Lord Aberdeen at the head of the Government, and still more distinctly by Lord John Russell, who is the leader of the Government in the House of Commons—that a measure of revision of the representation of the people should be undertaken by the Government. (Loud cheer.) I shall meet you again, and by the conduct of myself and of my colleagues I will be judged."

SOUTHWARD.

Last Saturday witnessed the re-election of Sir B. Molesworth without a shadow of opposition. In the speech in which he returned thanks, Sir William stated his reasons for taking office, and explained his ideas of the principles of the government of this country:

"My sole object in taking office is to assist in giving practical effect to those political principles which have induced you to confer repeatedly upon me the distinguished honour of representing this great and important borough. The principles of the government of this country may be considered under three heads—namely, with reference to our home, our foreign, and our colonial policy. First, with regard to our home policy. I am, and always have been, in favour of free trade, as a wise, and just, and beneficent measure, calculated to increase the trade and commerce of this country, by enabling us to exchange the products of our unrivalled skill and manufacturing industry for the food and various commodities of foreign countries, to the equal benefit of both buyer and seller. By free trade I mean that no duties should be placed upon the import of foreign produce, except for the purpose of raising a revenue; and that those duties should be the lowest by which the requisite amount of revenue can be raised, and that they should be levied more from the luxuries than from the necessities of life. (Cheers.) Therefore I am a supporter of the financial policy of that great and illustrious statesman, of whose more distinguished followers I have now the honour of being the colleague in the councils of our Sovereign—I mean the late Sir Robert Peel. (Cheers.) The financial policy of that statesman was gradually to remove, as the revenue of this country increased, those taxes which pressed most heavily upon the comforts and industry of the productive classes. Now we must bear in mind that the price which we paid for free trade and for the financial policy of Sir Robert Peel was the income tax; and we must keep on the income tax if we wish to persevere in that financial policy. I have, therefore, always told you, and I now tell you again, that I am in favour of an income tax, but that I admit that there are inequalities in the present income tax which I wish to see, if possible, removed, when the period for the renewal of that tax shall arrive. (Loud cheer.) Another question of great importance, to which the attention of her Majesty's government must soon be directed, is that of a Reform Bill. (Applause.) Now, gentlemen, there is no one in this country more sincerely attached to our institutions than I am. It is not prejudice, but calm study and deliberate reasoning, which have convinced me that of the various forms of popular governments known either to the ancient or modern world, that form of popular government which is best suited to the circumstances of this country is the British constitution, consisting of a hereditary monarch and two houses of parliament. The stability of our institutions has been the wonder and admiration of reflecting men throughout Europe in the midst of the convulsions occasioned by the overturn of unpopular thrones and impossible republics. But if that stability is to be maintained, our institutions, like other ancient edifices, must from time to time be repaired and improved. Now, the late elections, and the election petitions on the table of the House of Commons, disclose a hideous scene of bribery, corruption, and intimidation, and there is too much reason to fear that many of those disgraceful, discreditable, and illegal acts were committed with the connivance, if not with the positive approval, of



persons who were in high authority. An effort must be made to put a stop to such disgraceful proceedings, and, therefore, the question of a Reform Bill is one which must and will engage the early attention of her Majesty's ministers. In saying this, I must remind you that I have always supported a gradual extension of the suffrage, and the protection of the elector in the exercise of his rights by means of the ballot. (Great applause.) My opinions on the ballot are unchanged. (Renewed cheers.) In the present government it is an open question, and you may rest satisfied that I shall be, as I ever have been, ready to give my vote for secret suffrage. I need not tell you that I am also in favour of the education of the people, and of complete religious liberty and equality. I hope soon to see the disabilities of the Jews removed—those odious relics of the rude intolerance of ancient barbarism, so unworthy of these times of mental progress and advancing civilisation, and which deprive the greatest city in the world of one of its representatives in England's parliament. (Applause.) With regard to our foreign policy I have little to say. I have always held, and still hold, that our true foreign policy is to mind our own internal affairs, and not to meddle with the internal affairs of other countries. In my opinion, we have no more right to insist upon other nations adopting our institutions than they have to insist upon our adopting their form of government. All that we are entitled to demand is, that the new form of government of a foreign country should recognise and keep the treaties which had been concluded with the old form of government; and if this be done, it is no business of ours whether the government of a foreign country be that of a constitutional monarchy, a republic, or an empire. (Hear, hear.) Lastly, with regard to our colonial policy. It was with your sanction and approval that I have of late years paid great attention to colonial questions, especially to those affecting the most important of our colonial dependencies. You are aware that great states are springing up in British North America—that immense empires are being generated in Australasia—that we have huge possessions in South Africa, and that the foreign dominions of the English crown are to be found in every zone and in every climate of the earth. With a wise and prudent colonial policy, I believe they may long be attached to this empire by the ties of the strongest interest and affection. I may, therefore, say that one of the reasons which mainly induced me to become a member of her Majesty's government was the hope that I might, at least in some slight degree, aid the cause of colonial reform, and assist in the development and application of the great principles of local self-government to our colonies." (Hear, hear.)

LEEDS.

The re-election of Mr Baines took place without opposition on Monday. In the course of his speech, in returning thanks to the electors, Mr Baines thus spoke of the new Cabinet:

"Of late years Lord Aberdeen had not taken any very prominent part in political discussions; but it was perfectly well known in all political circles that of all the colleagues of Sir Robert Peel, in the year 1846, when he brought forward his measure for the repeal of the corn laws, Lord Aberdeen was the most zealous, decided, and consistent in his advocacy of that great measure. (Cheers.) He gave to Sir Robert Peel more effective encouragement and assistance than any other colleague, and that assistance was given with a sagacity and foresight which had been amply justified by the results. (Applause.) Lord Aberdeen, such as he had described him, had been called upon to form an administration, and another member of his Cabinet was that distinguished nobleman whom they had lately had the pleasure of receiving in Leeds—Lord John Russell (loud applause)—a nobleman whose former position would well have justified him in aspiring to hold the highest situation in any Government, but who, with a self-denial deserving of the highest possible praise, had taken office as Secretary of State under Lord Aberdeen, his single object being in this, as in every other act of his public life, to do whatever he possibly could to promote the real interests of his country. (Cheers.) There was only one other member of the new Cabinet about whom he (Mr Baines) thought it necessary to say a word; and before a Leeds audience certainly his name should not be omitted. In the year 1837 Sir William Molesworth stood as a candidate for the suffrages of the constituency of Leeds, and they returned the right hon. baronet to Parliament. (Hear, hear.) Sir William commenced public life as an able and zealous reformer, and he (Mr Baines) believed that he was at this day one of the ablest and most earnest reformers to be found in the House of Commons. (Cheers.) Sir William had thought it right to take a seat in Lord Aberdeen's Government, and he (Mr Baines) was quite sure that the constituency of Leeds would not think the worse of any Cabinet of which Sir William was a member. (Renewed cheers.) With regard to the other members of the Cabinet, he could only say that they possessed as great an amount of administrative ability as was ever possessed by any Cabinet in this country. (Hear, hear.) He believed that he might also say with the most perfect truth that the members of that Cabinet were men of the most spotless character. (Hear, hear.) They were engaged in the task of governing the country—a task which he had strong confidence to believe they would discharge efficiently; and whenever they surrendered their charge, he believed they would do it with a clear conscience and the approbation of the country." (Applause.)

NOTTINGHAM.

Mr Strutt's unopposed re-election took place on Saturday. He concluded his address of thanks to the electors as follows on the subject of the present coalition:

"Certain portions of the press have started an objection to the present government, that it is a coalition, and therefore not worthy of support. If by a coalition you mean that any party has sacrificed important principles for the purpose of obtaining office, then I say that nothing could be more discreditable and disgraceful than such a coalition. (Loud cheers.) But still I hear what principles those are which have been sacrificed by any of the parties who constitute the present government, I am at a loss to understand how these arguments are applicable to the case before us. I remember very well that not more than a year ago gentlemen complained of the government of which Lord John Russell was at the head—that it was formed on too narrow a basis. The opponents of that government charged it with being a clique, a family arrangement, and other such offensive terms. I believe likewise it was the wish of some of its most sincere friends that that administration had been constructed upon a wider basis; therefore thinking that this object had been accomplished by taking into combination several gentlemen whose principles agreed with that liberal government which had received the support of the great liberal party in this country—gentlemen, I may be allowed to say of the most distinguished talents, who were the chosen friends and most zealous supporters of the late Sir R. Peel throughout that struggle in which he sacrificed so much to obtain cheap bread for the people. (Loud cheers.) They are gentlemen, moreover, who since that time have given their zealous and able support to the principles of free trade, and who, though out of office, have most disinterestedly supported all the principal measures of the former liberal government, and who now profess themselves not only supporters of free trade, but of administrative and colonial reform—advocates for the diffusion of education, and for the improvement of our representatives in Parliament. Then, on the other side, I find men taken into office who I believe command the respect and attachment of the great masses of the people of this country, such as Sir W. Molesworth, Mr Bernal Osborne, and Mr Villiers." (Loud cheers.)

WOLVERHAMPTON.

On Tuesday Mr Villiers presented himself to his former constituents for re-election, and there being no other candidate, he was declared duly elected, amidst the heartiest cheers. Mr Villiers then addressed the assemblage. After thanking them for returning him six times (on four occasions without opposition), he stated that in taking office he had not abandoned his principles to join the Government. Referring to Lord Aberdeen's declaration in the House of Lords, he said:

"You agree in what the Earl of Aberdeen has said, that there can be no sound Conservatism that is not based on a liberal policy. (Cheers.) You are generally here for principles, not for party. You will agree with him that the country is sick of mere party cries and party distinctions, and that it now requires a government established on a broad basis, having its efforts directed to the carrying of those principles and those reforms which are consistent with the wants of the age. (Cheers.) For my part, I like that reading of Conservatism which makes it consist of a liberal policy; and the practical proof which he has afforded of it in shaking hands with Lord John Russell, and seeking his assistance to maintain firmly the great measures of liberty already passed, and further to extend the civil and religious liberties of the people—(cheers)—such a Government, I think, should be encouraged. (Cheers.) Again, it looks well that he should go to members representing large constituencies, such as Middlesex, South-

wark, Leeds, Nottingham, and Wolverhampton—(cheers)—and he asks them to join him in his administration. (Hear, hear.) That is not like the case of a man abandoning his opinions for the sake of joining a government, but rather putting an independent member in a position where he could not be justified in refusing to join such an administration, and assist in it to accomplish what good it was possible for the people. (Loud cheers.) Lord Aberdeen's Administration then, I believe, is worthy of a fair trial; for it will be composed of men who wish well to liberal institutions, and promise to pursue a liberal policy. Such a government may do great good, and, if strong enough, save us from those repeated changes which are at all times so hurtful, especially to the trade of the country. I indeed go farther, and consider this combination of men under Lord Aberdeen as a great triumph to the popular cause. It shows that those liberal principles which we have so long professed were based on truth, and that truth has prevailed."

After adverting to the necessity of further parliamentary reform, Mr Villiers thus spoke with regard to the ballot question:

"With reference to the ballot as a remedy, I can only say that I do not consider it a perfect system, but it is at least the best remedy that has been devised, and it is for those who object to it to show a better. (Hear, hear.) At the present time a vote is a curse and a nuisance to many men; the tradesman has his landlord and his customers teasing him out of it, till his franchise becomes a source of misery rather than anything else. (Hear, hear.) There must be a remedy to this. (Hear, hear.) Now, in the interview I had with Lord Aberdeen I pointed this out to his lordship; I told him, too, that I had voted for the ballot before, and that I should do so again, and his reply was 'that he should always respect the honest conviction of any one who did him the honour to join his administration.'" (Much cheering.)

Mr Villiers concluded by expressing his belief that with regard to education, Government would do what was right in that direction, and sincerely persevere in measures of law reform and further free trade.

The following re-elections were also uncontested:—HARTFORD—Hon. W. Cowper. LICHFIELD—Lord A. Paget. SCARBOROUGH—Earl Mulgrave. MARLBOROUGH—Lord E. Bruce. BRIGHTON—Lord Alfred Hervey. LEITH BURGHS—Mr Moncreiff. AYLESBURY—Mr Bethell.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

SOUTHAMPTON.

The nomination for this borough took place on Wednesday, the Attorney-General being opposed by Mr Baillie Cochrane. Sir A. Cockburn, on being proposed, delivered a long and able address, containing a clear and complete vindication of the principle upon which the members of the new Ministry have united in formation:

"The Government (he said) comprised several shades of opinion, and no one could dispute the fact that it possessed within itself an amount of talent not seen together for a long range of years. (Hear.) On the same bench in the House of Commons would sit Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, Sir J. Graham, Sir C. Wood, Mr Gladstone, Sir W. Molesworth, and other eminent men belonging to the Cabinet; whilst out of it would be found Mr Villiers and Mr B. Osborne; and should her Majesty's principal law officer not be all that could be wished, it would be found that in the Solicitor-General he would find one who was competent to make up for his deficiencies—and in both these officers would be found two of the sincerest law reformers of the day. (Cheers.) Such was the Government; and one possessing better orators, men of business, or statesmen, was probably hardly ever seen before. But it was called a coalition, and the late Chancellor of the Exchequer had said, 'England does not love coalitions.' This was true, if a coalition meant a set of men sacrificing their principles for the sake of getting place and power. But if it were found that the men forming the coalition had sacrificed not their principles, but their personal claims, in order that the government might be carried on with success, then the people of England, who liked to be well served, and by men of ability, would not object to such a coalition." (Cheers.)

Sir Alexander then referred to the charges that had been brought against himself personally, the truth of which he denied.

"He had certainly joined with the followers of the late Sir Robert Peel; but a party less open to reproach than they were did not exist, and they had given up power rather than sacrifice their principles. To whom had Lord Derby first applied in his endeavours to form a Ministry but to Mr Gladstone, who had declined to join him? He thus showed a further desire to act with honesty and disinterestedness. Then came the budget, and the Peelite members of the house joined cordially in opposition to it; concert there was none, only so far as arose from mutually sharing the same opinions on that measure. There had been no sacrifice of principle on his part. He had always been for an extension of the suffrage, and he was so now, and he never would remain a member of a government that did not propose such extension."

The speaker here referred to the addresses of the different Ministers to prove that "progress" was sincerely the object of all.

"More than moderate progress he had never asked. He had always said he could not support universal suffrage, as it was necessary in all changes to do them gradually, and so that the feelings of the intelligent and wealthy classes might be carried with them. And education was the first step towards any extension of the franchise. A great statesman had said, 'Register, register, register;' if he (Sir Alexander) could presume to raise a rallying cry, he would raise that of 'Educate, educate, educate.' (Cheers.) The speaker then referred to the effects of universal suffrage elsewhere, and the reaction that had resulted from the too violent changes that had been effected on the Continent. He never professed to go further than a *Si*, and this he thought would be the next step. (Cheers.) He was also an advocate for the ballot, and before he joined he took care to ascertain that he would be at perfect liberty to vote upon that question according to his own views. (Cheers.) Legal reform he was himself a guarantee for, a report of a committee to which he belonged being about to be published."

Sir Alexander then proceeded at great length to review various other questions of public interest, concluding with a lengthened review of a pamphlet recently published by his opponent, Mr Cochrane, and a defence of himself against the charge of bribery that had been urged against him.

Mr Baillie Cochrane, who was received with groans and hisses, mingled with partial cheers, defended the course which he had determined upon taking—namely, that of polling a small number of votes, and then petitioning for the seat in consequence of the proceedings which took place at the last election.—The Mayor then proceeded to take a show of hands, which exhibited an overwhelming majority in favour of Sir A. Cockburn. The announcement of the Mayor to that effect was received with loud cheers. A poll was then demanded on behalf of Mr Cochrane, which was fixed for the next day. On Thursday the polling took place, and at the close of the day the numbers were—for Sir A. Cockburn, 1,100; Mr B. Cochrane, 602; majority for Sir A. Cockburn, 498.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

On Tuesday a convocation was holden in the Sheldonian Theatre, for the purpose of electing a representative for this University, in the room of Mr Gladstone. The name of the Marquis of Chandos had been mentioned to oppose Mr Gladstone, but it appeared evidently without his knowledge or consent. His lordship absolutely declined to serve the purposes of the party who had so vexatiously made use of his name, but at the last moment the same party, after summoning their friends to vote for Lord Chandos, put forward as a candidate on the very morning of the election the unknown name of Dudley M. Perceval, M.A., of Christ Church. The convocation was attended by about 100 masters of arts. After the usual forms and ceremonies had been gone through, the Rev. Dr Hawkins, Provost of Oriel College, in a brief Latin address, proposed Mr Gladstone; Archdeacon Denison, also in Latin, proposed Mr Perceval. The Rev. E. C. Woolcombe, Balliol, then addressed the house in a Latin speech, commenting upon the mode in which the opposition had been conducted, especially in the announcement, by cards sent round the

University, of Lord Chandos as a candidate, when it must have been known that he would not really be proposed. He observed that such a proceeding was unworthy the character of the university, and would even at that moment justify a doubt whether Mr D. Perceval were a *bona fide* candidate, unless his own handwriting could be produced. Dr Phillimore asked leave to speak in English, and, having obtained it, spoke to the same effect, insisting upon the fact that the Marquis of Chandos had been asked to come forward a fortnight since, and had given a decided refusal, and, according to his own explicit statement, had from that time forward given no encouragement to any one to suppose that he would change his mind. He observed that this had the appearance of a trick to bring men up as if to vote for one candidate, and thus to obtain their votes for another. He also noticed the fact that various calumnious reports had been circulated against Mr Gladstone, to which he was precluded from replying in the usual manner, in an address to his constituents, by the etiquette of the university—an etiquette little regarded by his opponents in points where it suited their purpose to break through it. Archdeacon Denison disclaimed any participation in the sham proposal of Lord Chandos, and explained some expressions he had used as not intended to reflect on Mr Gladstone. The Principal of Magdalen Hall then rose and stated that the proposal of Lord Chandos originated in an unfortunate mistake, and that he had seen a letter stating that he would consent to be proposed. He admitted, however, that the letter was not from Lord Chandos himself. The polling then commenced and was continued until four o'clock, when the numbers were—for Mr Gladstone, 69; Mr Perceval, 49. The result of the second day's polling was as follows: Gladstone, 171; Perceval, 170. The third day's polling ended thus: Perceval, 324; Gladstone, 304. Yesterday the numbers were: Gladstone, 468; Perceval, 412. Present majority, 56.

HALIFAX.—The poll commenced on Tuesday with most desperate vigour on the part of the Tories. Prior to eight o'clock the electors in the interest of Mr Edwards were breakfasted at different inns in the town, after which they were conveyed in coaches, cabs, gigs, &c., to the various polling booths, all of which they took complete possession of, to the almost entire exclusion of Sir C. Wood's supporters. The consequence of this stratagem was that Mr Edwards for some hours was at the head of the poll by a large majority. At half-past nine o'clock he headed the President of the Board of Control by at least 150 votes. After this the Liberals began to gain upon their opponents, and gradually gained upon them until they had destroyed their majority. At ten o'clock the majority was reduced to 115; at half-past ten, to seventy-two; at eleven, to twelve; and at twelve o'clock Sir C. Wood was in a majority of twelve. Both parties worked with the most desperate energy, the Liberals continuing to gain upon the Tories up to the close of the poll, when the numbers were: Sir C. Wood, 592; Mr Edwards, 526; majority for Sir C. Wood, 66.

GLoucester.—A strong contest took place for the representation of this city, the Tories having brought forward Mr H. T. Hope, the former antagonist of Admiral Berkeley, to oppose the re-election of the latter. The election took place on Wednesday, and for the two first hours the polling was in favour of the Tory candidate; but after that time Admiral Berkeley favoured and continued to gain upon his opponent, and at the close of the poll the numbers were: Admiral Berkeley, 762; Mr Hope, 669; majority for Berkeley, 93. There were many serious fights in the course of the day, and one man was carried off to the hospital in an insensible state. The town was in a perfect state of uproar, all the shops were closed, and the people in a terrible state of excitement.

SOUTH WILTS.—Mr Grantley Berkeley has come forward to oppose Mr Sidney Herbert.

NEW ELECTIONS.

MORPETH.—The election for the vacant seat caused by Capt. Howard accepting the Chiltern Hundreds took place on Saturday, and there was a large attendance of Liberals from all parts of the county. No candidate being proposed in opposition to Sir George Grey, he was unanimously returned. Sir George then returned thanks, and said that he hoped to give to the Government a hearty, cordial, and independent support. (Loud and long-continued cheering.) They might be safely entrusted with the guardianship of that policy of which they had been the able, distinguished, and consistent advocates, and the House of Commons would not be looking to them for a pledge of their adherence to that policy, for their past conduct, their public professions, and the sacrifices many of them have made in that cause, were the best tests of their sincerity and determination to adhere to it. (Cheers.)

OXFORD CITY.—On Tuesday Mr Cardwell was elected, without opposition, for this city, in the room of Sir W. Page Wood, appointed a Vice-Chancellor. Mr Cardwell afterwards addressed the electors.

THE IRISH ELECTIONS.—The election for the county of Limerick is fixed for the 12th inst. There is no expectation of a contest.—The county of Cavan election has been fixed for Monday next. Sir John Young is at present the only candidate.—The return of Mr Sadleir for the borough of Carlisle is to be opposed, the Derbyites having called upon Mr Alexander, of Milford, an extensive millowner, to enter the lists against him.

THE SCOTCH ELECTIONS.—The election for Dumfriesshire has been fixed for the 12th inst. Lord Drumlanrig has addressed the electors, and, though there are rumours of opposition, his return is not considered to be in any danger.—The election for the county of Haddington is fixed for Tuesday, the 11th inst.

MR COBDEN'S ABSENCE FROM THE MINISTRY.—Mr Editor,—Will you allow me, this holiday time, to offer you a few words upon your assertion that "it is a subject of general regret that Mr Cobden is not a member of the new Ministry." There is no member of any party for whom I have a greater respect than I have for Mr Cobden, and yet I never wish to see him a Minister. This feeling does not arise from any doubt of his ability, or from an idea that his education does not qualify him for any post he would undertake. Colbert, the greatest minister of ancient or modern times, of whom it may be said, as it was of Epaminondas and Thebes, that the glory of the State rose and fell with him, was not so well educated a man as Mr Cobden, and was, as he was, bred up in a counting-house; but Mr Cobden has a peculiar mission to carry out, in which I think he may do his country greater service than he could as a minister. I cannot recollect any man who has received from his fellow-citizens so honourable a testimonial as that conferred upon Mr Cobden; he richly merited it before he received it, and he has proved by his subsequent conduct and his unrelaxed efforts for the public good that he properly appreciates it. But, sir, in addition to this particular circumstance, I think Mr Cobden's talent is of that kind that would be better employed in guarding public rights, in constantly watching the helmman, officers, and captain of the great State vessel than it would be in command. The new Ministry promises to be popular, and therefore will require the more looking after. I am sure your knowledge of history will not only tell you that popular kings and popular ministers are sometimes dangerous, but that our greatest blessings have been derived from the vices or errors of their opposites. I do not mean that Mr Cobden should be a drag-chain constantly hung upon the wheels of a government, but that he should be in approval or disapproval of measures, the honest faithful echo of the immense class he represents. His countrymen have placed him apart and alone—let him remain so. Such a post is one of the proudest an Englishman can hope for, and he has nerve and ability to fill it well. The only pleasure I should have felt in his having an appointment would have been de-



rived from the blow it would have inflicted upon *caste* or *clique* prejudices. These killed Canning, but they would have no effect on Mr Cobden. Canning had been pampered in the hothouses of the great for their own purposes into a state of delicate sensitiveness, whilst Mr Cobden, self-educated, as it were, for politics, has passed his whole public career in antagonism with unscrupulous opponents;—he knows them, and therefore rather despises than dreads them. I am quite anxious that merit should be appreciated—the last vote I gave was a plumper for Mr Bernal O-borne—and yet I cannot say I feel rejoiced at his being in office. He is a dashing cavalry officer, incalculably serviceable as a *sabreur*, but I can scarcely think him cool enough for a general—he would shine much more in attack than defence. In short, sir, your prognostics of the new Ministry and my own utter contempt for the last, which will now be its opponent, have created a fear that I shall miss that essential feature of our institutions, an able, respected, and vigorous opposition. I hope for a strong, honest, and effective ministry; but we want no more of Pitt's overwhelming majorities; the honestest and the best measures even cannot be too closely examined. I think the omission that excites the greatest public regret is that of Lord Clarendon.—Sir, yours faithfully, R. W.—Stockwell, January 3rd, 1853.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received the Communication of "W. G." too late to give attention to it this week. Other letters are also deferred.

Latest Intelligence.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1853.

The Paris 'Moniteur' of yesterday announces that the Prussian and Austrian Ministers have received their credentials. A decree modifies the duties on coal and cast-iron imported into France by land.

The Queen gave the first of a series of dramatic representations yesterday evening at Windsor Castle, commencing with Shakespeare's historical play of 'King Henry IV' (part second).—Prince Albert has appointed Viscount Torrington to be Lord in Waiting to his Royal Highness, vice Lord Mauderville, resigned.—Mr Gladstone has recovered his position at the head of the poll at the Oxford University election. The numbers at five o'clock yesterday were: Gladstone 468; Perceval, 412; majority for Gladstone, 56.

The Earl of S. Germain arrived in Dublin on Thursday morning to assume the functions of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. The Earl and Countess of Eglinton had left on the preceding day.—Informations were sworn yesterday at the head police office in Dublin against K'wan for the murder of a man named Boyer some years since. K'wan was to be transferred to Spike Island to-day.—A land steward was murdered on Wednesday in Tipperary.—The rule for a new trial in the case of the Queen v. Dr Newman will be argued in the ensuing term. It is understood that the expenses attendant on the proceedings of this affair will amount to about 10,000*l*. The present Attorney-General is for Dr Newman.

On Thursday a banquet in connection with the Literary and Artistic Institutions of Birmingham took place in the assembly-rooms of Dee's Hotel, in that town. The banquet originated in a combined movement on the part of the Society of Artists, the Fine Arts Prize Fund Association, and the Society of Arts and School of Design, together with what may be styled the floating literary and artistic element of the town of Birmingham, and accordingly it attracted a good deal of local interest. Invitations were sent to a number of the most eminent literary men of the day, and as one of the leading objects in view was the encouragement and promotion of art in the town, nearly all the distinguished of its artists were requested to attend. Previous to the banquet, a meeting of ladies and gentlemen was held in the rooms of the Society of Artists for the purpose of presenting Mr C. Dickens, on the part of a number of his admirers in Birmingham, with a diamond ring and salver, both articles of Birmingham manufacture, in testimony, according to the inscription on the salver, "of their appreciation of his varied literary acquirements, and of the general philosophy and high moral teaching which characterise his writings." Mr Councillor Brisbane presided, and Mr G. L. Baakes read an address to Mr Dickens explanatory of the views of the donors in making the presentation; and that gentleman, in acknowledgment, made a very appropriate reply. The salver formed one of the specimens of Birmingham manufacture sent to the Great Exhibition by Messrs Elkington and Co. It is manufactured in silver by electro-deposition, and embraces a series of beautiful representations taken from the *Iliad*. Immediately after the presentation the company proceeded to Dee's Hotel, where the banquet took place. The chair was occupied by Mr H. Hawkes, the Mayor of Birmingham, and the duties of vice-president were discharged by Mr P. Hollins. Among the company present were Lord Lytton, Sir C. L. Eastlake, P.R.A., Mr C. Dickens, the Ven. Archdeacon Sandford, Mr W. Scholefield, M.P., Mr Muntz, M.P., Mr Geach, M.P., Mr Ward, Mr J. Forster, Mr J. Pys, Mr D. Roberts, R.A., Mr MacIae, R.A., Mr S. A. Hart, R.A., Mr C. R. Cockerill, R.A., Mr Willmore, R.A., Mr Pickersgill, R.A., Mr Croswick, R.A., Mr J. Hollins, A.R.A., Mr D. Cox, Mr J. Leach, Mr Kenney Meadows, &c. We are obliged, for want of space, to reserve a more particular account of this highly interesting banquet, with the speeches delivered on the occasion, till next week.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.—The Council is now filled up. The office of Visitor is vested, after the decease of the Rev. Dr Warneford, in the bishop of the diocese—the county is represented by the Lord Lieutenant and the High Sheriff—the clergy of the diocese by the Dean of Worcester and the Archdeacon of Coventry—the town by the Mayor, and the High Bailiff of the manor—the clerical profession by the rectors of St Marti and St Philip—and the manufacturing interest is also represented by two members from that interest. Two members of the Council have been appointed from the Law Society, two members from the Architectural Society, and two members from the Institution of Mechanical Engineers; in a word, to every interest two representatives have been given by the Crown. Parents and guardians will have, at a comparatively trifling expense, all the facilities and appliances of an English gentleman's education; first, from the earliest period to the age of about sixteen, at King Edward's Grammar School; then at Queen's College an university education to the age of twenty-one, when students may obtain, without any residence elsewhere, the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Bachelor of Medicine, to be conferred by the University of London; Bachelor of Civil Engineering, to be conferred by the College; the Diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons, the License of the Society of Apothecaries, and certificates as candidates for Holy Orders; followed by the degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Laws, Doctor of Medicine, Master of Civil Engineering, and Episcopal Ordination, and thus be qualified to fill any rank of life.

TAKING IT COOLLY.—The following notice in the stations of the London and North-Western Railway Company, is, to say the least of it, rather cool: "The public is requested to take notice that the company do not undertake to guarantee that the trains shall start or arrive at the time specified in the bills; neither will they be accountable for any loss, inconvenience, or injury which may arise from delay or detention."

NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.—It is the impression in naval circles, as letters have been received by officers who formerly served in Arctic expeditions requesting them to state to the Admiralty if they were willing to serve again, that one or two expeditions will be sent to the Arctic regions early in the present year, and both well appointed with steam and sailing vessels. One of the expeditions will be sent to Smith's and Jones's Sounds, to follow up the discoveries made by Commander Inglefield last year, in his remarkable voyage of four months in the Isabel auxiliary screw steam-vessel. It is also expected that that enterprising officer, having accomplished so much at his own expense, will be promoted to the rank of captain, and be appointed to the command of the new expedition, and that an efficient steamer will be made ready to proceed with the expedition for further exploration in the open sea he discovered during his last voyage. The other expedition will proceed to Behring's Straits, with the object of aiding Captain Collinson's expedition, as all eyes are now turned in that direction, in the expectation that some intelligence will be learned of Sir John Franklin from Captain Collinson's party; and the Rattlesnake, at Sheerness, is fitting to proceed as a storeship, under Commander Trollope, to Behring's Straits. By a singular coincidence, while one of these expeditions has been decided upon, and the other is in contemplation, a correspondence of the Cork 'Constitution' states, that during the gale on Monday last a bottle was washed ashore, containing a letter purporting to be written by Sir John Franklin. It is dated Cape Bathurst, 12th of January, 1850, and represents Sir John and his companions to be in considerable want of provisions, having nearly consumed a seal that they had caught. It also states that ten of the seamen had died during the previous year, and that a bottle containing a letter was set afloat in 1849. The letter is written on a sheet of foolscap, written in rather indeliberate, and signed "Sir John Franklin." Cape Bathurst is between Franklin Bay and the mouth of the Mackenzie River, and nearer to Behring's Strait than Melville Island. Captain Austin's expedition must have been near the track of Sir John Franklin in 1851, and it is yet possible he may have been found and relieved by Captain Collinson passing through Behring's Straits. A short time will, however, decide the authenticity of the contents of the bottle, if such has been found, and transmitted to the Admiralty.

THE AMERICAN AND ENGLISH LADIES.—The following document has been published:

At a meeting of American ladies, of Anglo-Saxon origin, held at Milan, Lombardy, on the 29th day of December, 1852, Mrs Catherine Howard in the chair, the following report was read, and unanimously adopted:—"1. The meeting views with feelings of interest the late doings of an assembly of ladies in London, under the auspices of her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland and her noble coadjutors, on the subject of African slavery in the United States. 2. The meeting is deeply sensible of the evils of slavery, and will use all just and honourable means to ameliorate, and finally to abolish it, wherever, and under whatever form, it may now exist. But, unfortunately for the efforts of American ladies, and for humanity, the subject of slavery in the United States, when honestly examined, is found, just at this time, to be surrounded with such appalling dangers, involving the happiness of their social circles—the fortunes and the lives of their fathers, husbands, sons, and brothers—the very existence of the federal constitution and the union of the States—that it must not surprise the noble ladies of England that American ladies should recoil with affright from the mischief which any hasty zeal might occasion, or that they should deem it their present duty to remain submissive in the position allotted to them by the Almighty until time and occasion shall render their agency useful. 3. The meeting respectfully tenders its thanks to the noble and honourable ladies assembled at Stafford-house for their appreciation of the value of liberty and the rights of man, and under the present circumstances of African slavery in the United States, would earnestly entreat them to look at home, and examine the condition of Christian freedom in the united kingdom, and then employ their leisure and use their amiable and powerful influence, where it can be successfully exercised, in gently removing those antiquated monopolies and time-worn restrictions which now so heavily press upon and impoverish their people. In correcting the errors and simony of their exclusive church, in relieving the land from burdens of a complex hierarchy, in individually adopting the liberal principles of the Christian liturgy of the church of America, and by such efforts, while they may gain for themselves a well-earned reputation and an undying historic fame, they will be the means of extending the area of freedom, and insuring to all men equal rights and liberty of conscience. All which is respectfully submitted."

"CATHERINE HOWARD, in the Chair. JANE GRAY, Secretary."

KING BOMBA'S POLITICAL ECONOMY.—Sir,—King Bomba, one of our ancient allies, imitating our free-trade principles, in inverse ratio, has just raised the export-duty on olive oil to 8*l*. per ton of 252 gallons, imperial measure. This was the import-duty in England before the tariff was reformed. It will seriously affect the woollen manufacturers, and generally all manufacturers more or less. You corrected one error of print in your last number of the 'Examiner' but omitted to correct another which occurred in the same number of 25th December, in the leader about Turkey, where it is said "American Bankers," instead of "Armenians." It is very gratifying to see your journal among the number of the public writers giving their support to the new Ministry.—I am, Sir, &c.,—A SUBSCRIBER TO THE 'EXAMINER.'

TOWN AND COUNTRY TALK.

A tooth of Sir Isaac Newton was sold, in 1815, for 730*l*. A nobleman bought it, and had it set in a ring.

The two men, Dumper and Thomas Wran, arrested on suspicion of having murdered Joseph Wran, on Christmas eve, were fully committed for trial at the next assizes to Winchester county gaol.

The marriage between the Hon. Spencer Cowper and Lady Harriet De Orsay was celebrated in Paris on Tuesday.

In addition to the Ealing rectory estate, the Conservative Land Society has purchased another estate in Middlesex, close to the Hounslow station on the South Western Windsor line.

The report of Mr Heald's death by drowning has been formally contradicted. Intelligence has been received of his having safely crossed the bar of Lisbon, where he was supposed to have perished, and that he has reached Caliz.

The sea is making such encroachments on Dover beach that it threatens in its course to carry away, not only the shingle, but the bathing machines and property.

The numbers attending the Museum of Ornamental Art at Marlborough house, during the month of December, were as follows: 13,811 persons on the public days, and admitted free, the number in the Christmas week being 11,119; 711 persons on the students' days, and admitted as students on the payment of 6*d*. each.

Instructions have been issued to the Customs authorities at Southampton to cause all persons ill from fever, that arrive home in the West India packets, to be taken to the lazarets at the Motherbank, that immediate pratique may be given to the packets.

The remainder of the cliff at the Halcomb tunnel, between Teignmouth and Dawlish, fell on Saturday, with a tremendous crash, upon the South Devon line. Fortunately it fell before the arrival of the mail train, which is due at that place about two hours after the time at which the accident occurred.

The recent storm, it appears, has done great injury to the telegraph, some hundreds of the supporting posts in different parts of the country having been blown down, and the communication temporarily stopped.

We learn that her Majesty and Prince Albert possess several farms in the Isle of Wight, two of which, containing about six hundred acres, the Prince farms himself. Every recent improvement has been introduced on these farms, and steam engines are now performing on them various agricultural operations.

The New Crystal Palace Company have taken on lease, for a term of ninety-nine years, thirty-five acres of land belonging to the

authorities of Dulwich College. It is intended to form this land into a carriage drive, which will add most materially to the convenience of passengers visiting the Exhibition.

Mr Bailey, the sculptor, has just completed the model of a colossal statue of the late George Stephenson, which, when executed in marble, is to be placed on one of the landings of the grand staircase at the end of the great hall at the Euston-square station.

The number of ships which left the port of Liverpool for Australia during the past month was twenty-eight, and the number of passengers 8,200, about 800 of whom were cabin, and the rest steerage passengers.

A county meeting will be held at Taunton on the 13th inst., for the purpose of adopting measures for the restoration of the monument at Wellington in honour of the great Duke, who derived his title from that town.

The gale of Monday week appears to have subserved a good purpose at Troon. A clipper was on the blocks at one of the building slips ready for launching. The tide rose a great height from the violence of the storm, and flooded the clipper off the blocks. She was intended to have been launched during next week, but this occurrence anticipated the day, and rendered a more formal launch unnecessary. She was floated into the harbour, and there moored in perfect safety.

The 'Lords Intelligencer' says that the Hon. Miss Stapleton, sister of Lord Beaumont, has renounced the errors of Popery. She received the sacrament at Carlton church on Christmas day.

The contractors have commenced operations for laying down the underground telegraph from Cornhill to Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham along the old coach road, and the line, when completed, will place those towns in immediate communication with the Continent, besides furnishing a duplicate line of telegraphic communication with the metropolis.

The proposition to give a public dinner in Liverpool to Messrs Cardwell and Gladstone has been received in very influential quarters most favourably.

The members of the Roman Catholic Literary Institution of Leeds have resolved to hold a grand *soiree* at the latter end of the present month, which will be attended by his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman.

The mail-train of the Great Western Company on Monday night dashed through a flock of sheep which had taken up their quarters for the night in a deep cutting between Bley and Stonehouse. Ten of them were at once converted into mutton.

Mr J. S. D'Iron, late editor of the 'Banker's Magazine,' died a short time since, at the age of thirty-six. The immediate cause of his death was a bronchial affection, previously to which he had for some months suffered from inflammation of the lungs.

Major-General P. Brown, formerly of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and recently Commandant of the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, died at Gosport on Monday, aged seventy-eight.

The entries which have already been made to the Poultry Exhibition at the Portman-square Bazaar next week are stated to amount to nearly 2,000 pens of specimens.

The steamship Adelaide has sailed from Plymouth for the Cape of Good Hope and Australia. During her stay in Plymouth she has been relieved of five disagreeable passengers, one of whom was arrested on a charge of forgery, and another left the ship suddenly on seeing the detectives, who found a large quantity of base coin in his cabin.

IRELAND.

THE VICEROYAL COURT.—The Earl and Countess of Eglinton held their farewell reception on Tuesday at Dublin Castle, and the attendance, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, was unquestionably the largest for a very long time past, and must be regarded as a gratifying testimony of public approval of the principles which guided Lord Eglinton in his government of Ireland. The Lord Mayor and Corporation presented an address which was adopted at a recent meeting of the Town Council. From the reply made by Lord Eglinton we extract the following:

"I am not ashamed to own that when I found myself unexpectedly called on to undertake a duty proverbially difficult, and to administer the affairs of a country whose misfortunes have been so multiplied, and yet whose capabilities are so vast, I did feel some apprehension as to my fitness for such a position—some doubt whether I was justified in accepting an office of so much importance; but where I feared to be misinterpreted I have met forbearance—where I expected harshness I have received sympathy—and the kind feelings and good wishes which are expressed towards me on my departure lead me to hope that my motives are appreciated even where my policy may be disapproved of. I cannot pass over in silence one topic which was alluded to in the address of congratulation that you presented to me on my arrival in this country, and which, I am happy to see, forms a prominent feature in this valedictory mark of your favour—I mean the continuance of the Viceroyalty. I stated then that I had always been opposed to the abolition of that office; and I have to assure you now, that personal experience has only tended to confirm me in the views which I previously entertained. I think that such a measure would inflict irreparable injury on this country—that it would be impossible to carry out, satisfactorily, the changes which it would render necessary—and that it would be an unworthy act of imperial parsimony."

APPOINTMENTS.—The following are to constitute the household of the new Lord-Lieutenant: Major Ponsonby, Private Secretary; Lord Dunkellin, State Steward; Major Bagot, Comptroller; Mr G. L'Estrange, Chamberlain; Captain Willis, Gentleman Usher; Captain Harvey, Master of the Horse; Mr L. Balfour, Gentleman at Large; Captain R. Williams, Gentleman of the Bed-chamber; Dr Hatchell, Surgeon to the Household; Dean Tighe, First Chaplain. Staff: Captain Cust, First Aide-de-Camp; Captain T. Williams, Captain Molyneux, Captain Peel, 52nd; Captain Wombwell, Hon. W. H. Hutchinson. Major Bagot and Major Ponsonby remain also as Aides-de-Camp. By the advice of Lord Eglinton, Mr J. Wynne, the late Under-Secretary, has been nominated a member of the Privy Council in Ireland. Mr Wynne, it may be recollected, was one of the members of the celebrated Devon Commission, instituted during the early years of the last Administration of Sir Robert Peel.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.—Her Majesty has been pleased to give an order in Dublin to have a set of state council harness made there to be exhibited at the Great Exhibition of this year.—The officers of Dublin garrison took the occasion on Tuesday of presenting the Countess of Eglinton with a magnificent bracelet, set with brilliant and emeralds, and bearing the inscription: "To Teresa, Countess of Eglinton and Winton, by the Officers of the Staff and Household, in memory of 1852."—Dr O'Higgins, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ardagh, so well known as the supporter of Dr M'Hale in the crusade against the National Education System, died on Monday. He will be succeeded by the coadjutor, who has had the management of his episcopal duties for some time.—At an auction held last week at the Clarendon hotel, Winthrop street, Cork, amongst a variety of articles offered for sale was a bust of the late Daniel O'Connell, life size, a perfect likeness—the work of a first-rate artist. There were no bidders for it, though the room was crowded with "Old and Young Irelanders," and it would have been "put by" at the phrase goes, but for a Conservative, who purchased it for sixpence!—Mr Jacob Scott, a degraded clergyman of the Presbyterian Church, has been committed by the Sligo petty sessions for trial at the ensuing assizes, on a charge of solemnizing illegal marriages.—The amount of damage inflicted by the recent gales in Dublin and its immediate vicinity has now been ascertained to be about 18,000*l*.—An order for the immediate transmission of the convict Kirwan from Kilmainham Gaol to Spike Island, previous to his perpetual banishment from Ireland, was received on Saturday by the prison authorities, and was only prevented from being carried into instant effect by the intervention of a medical man, who certified that the state of the prisoner's health would not permit his removal for the present.



THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT LIVERPOOL.

On Tuesday a splendid banquet was given at the Adelphi Hotel, by the American Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool, to the Hon. J. R. Ingersoll, Minister of the United States to the Court of St James. The chair was occupied by Mr Eyre Evans, President of the Chamber, and among the guests were the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Sefton, Mr W. Brown, M.P., Mr J. Cheetham, M.P., Mr S. Holme, Mayor of Liverpool; Mr T. L. Crittenden, American Consul at Liverpool, &c. In the course of the evening Mr Ingersoll made a long and eloquent speech, dwelling much upon the friendly feeling which existed between the United States and this country, and trusting confidently in its continuance. The Earl of Derby spoke also at some length, and from his lordship's speech we extract some observations. Speaking of the institutions of England and the United States, he said: "In this country the rights of the people and the liberties of the people have been of slow and tardy growth. We started from the other end of the scale, with almost unlimited monarchical power, and aristocratic and feudal power of boundless extent. By slow degrees the rights of the people, as the enlightenment of the country proceeded have carried the day, acquired their due preponderance, and have attained in this country that state in which I will venture to say that, not excepting the great republic of the United States, there is no country in which a larger measure of rational liberty is enjoyed than in that of which I have the honour of being a native. (Applause.) Then we have reduced in this country the power of the Crown and the power of the nobles to an amount which deprives the one and the other of all offensive power, of all offensive privilege (hear), and leaves them only so much influence as to steady and balance the machine of the constitution, and prevent such rapid and constant fluctuations as might arise from the unchecked exercise of the immediate popular will. (Cheers.) Now, starting from the other and opposite point, let us look to the great example of the republic of the United States. Injustice—I don't hesitate to use the word—led to resistance; resistance led to revolution; revolution led to the full enjoyment and full success of the popular principle and popular rights; and yet, in the very flush of triumph and success,—when some excesses might have been pardoned in indulging a spirit so congenial to the feelings of the country, and which had acquired so great a triumph,—the far-seeing statesmen of that day foresaw it would be necessary to a certain extent to check the predominance of that purely popular influence, and to interpose some check which would tend as a balance to the constitution, and as a counterpoise and equivalent to the House of Lords in the mother country, as far as such an equivalent can counterpoise." Lord Derby then proceeded to characterise the legislative uses of our House of Peers, and instanced three cases of elevation to the House of Lords which he had recommended to her Majesty during his tenure of office, viz. those of Lord Raglan, Lord Stratford, and Lord St Leonards, which, he said, showed that while a seat in the upper chamber was an object of just and laudable ambition, the distinction was constantly open to every rank and class. He then expressed, on the part of the late and the present Government, and of every Government that could exist in this country, the strong desire that was felt to cultivate the most friendly relations with the United States. "It affords me," he said, "particular pleasure to have this opportunity of meeting the distinguished representative from the United States (applause),—the representative of that great country with which we have so many ties of laws, of language, and of liberty; with which it is of the utmost importance to the interest of the whole world that we should maintain the friendly relations which happily subsist at this moment, and to have an opportunity of assuring him that, whatever ministry may hold the reins of government, they, unless wholly blind to the interest of their own country, as well as the world at large, can have no other object than cultivating the friendship of the United States. (Loud applause.) My hon. friend the Minister near me, has adverted to some differences which have arisen between us, and some points which have led to controversy and remark. I will not, of course, upon such an occasion as this, enter upon a discussion of the merits of that question, but of this I feel convinced that the best mode of settling the differences which may arise between this country and the United States, or any other country, is a frank and open communication of moderate views and moderate claims, temperately put forward and steadily enforced, upon the part of the representatives of those nations. (Cheers.) And I am sure of this, that while a tame concession of any important rights never affords real satisfaction to either of the parties, even that to which it is made or that which makes it, so, on the other hand, the friendship of nations is best maintained by a calm and temperate assertion of that which they believe to be their rights, and, on the other hand, by a moderate and liberal view of those which are the rights and privileges of others. (Hear, hear.) And let me mention, more especially with regard to the United States, there is on their part all that plain straightforward habit, honesty, and fair dealing—derived, I will venture to say, from their English ancestors—which will never induce them to think the worse of a British Minister who steadily maintains that which he conceives to be the interest of his country, and, at the same time, does not desire to push those interests beyond the limits of friendship and good feeling between the two countries. (Applause.) Gentlemen, I have no fear of any differences arising between the United States and this country. We have too many good ties to bind us together. We have the ties of common language—the ties of common laws in many respects—we have the ties of common liberty—we have the ties of rapidly-extending and increasing commerce—we have also ties, I am sure, of personal and mutual good feeling to bind us together; and my firm belief is, that if questions arise on which differences of opinion may exist, friendly communication will not only remove those difficulties, but will also tend to make the fact of those differences having arisen extend into a system of reciprocal advantage and the great extension of commercial intercourse between the two countries." (Applause.)

LAW AND CRIME.

HORRIBLE CRUELTY TO A CHILD.—At the Greenwich office, on Monday, Mary Ann Oldham, late a nurse in the union workhouse, was charged with the following case of refined cruelty towards a child aged six years, named John Hayward, an inmate of the union, by deliberately burning his hand with a red-hot cinder. Elizabeth Ellis, one of the nurses, deposed that the prisoner was head nurse. The little boy was amongst the children by the fire-place. It was three weeks or a month ago last Saturday. The child Hayward was at the fire-guard, and nurse Oldham was poking the fire. She took a red-hot coal from the grate, put it into the child's hand, and squeezed the hand close. The child did not scream at the time, but did afterwards. Witness did not learn that evening the consequence of the act. The cinder was taken away, and the sufferer placed by the fire-side. The child cried much, but did not say anything. The next morning the child's hand formed a white blister. Miss Southern deposed that she is the infant schoolmistress. The children were all under her care. The child is six years old. It was witness's duty to be present at meals. She sat at tea on the following morning, when the prisoner confessed that "she had committed a very cruel act." She said the cinder was on the floor, and she had placed it in the hand of the child, and admitted that it was a hot cinder. The hand was red then, but the skin was not broken. Witness would not have let the matter rest if the hand had not healed. Dr Sturton, surgeon to the union house, said his attention was not called to the case until Monday last, when there was a slight discharge from the wound. The child was placed in the infirmary, and had been under his care ever since. The hand of the child was contracted. He (the child) could not close it, nor extend the fingers. Witness thought the child would never have the use of its hand wholly again. The prisoner Oldham was tried

in the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday, when the case was fully proved against her. In her defence she expressed her sorrow for what had occurred, adding that she never meant to hurt the child, but merely meant to make it smart for a minute or two. Her general conduct to the children was kind, but her temper was passionate. The Common Serjeant, after commenting upon the time that elapsed between the period of the commission of the offence and the prisoner being given in charge, ordered her to be imprisoned for fourteen days in Newgate.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY AND ROBBERY.—At the Lambeth police-court, on Wednesday, H. Goodshell Johnson, a person of military appearance, with red whiskers and moustachios, was charged with conspiring with other persons not at present in custody, to cheat and defraud Mrs Stewart of several railway shares of the value of 1,000*l.*, and also with stealing two valuable gold seals, a diamond ring, and other articles, her property. Mrs Stewart stated that she had been a widow for the last three years, and her house at 20 Brunswick place, Barnsbury road, Islington, being larger than she required, she let out a part of it to gentlemen. In September last the prisoner called, and having expressed a wish to occupy the drawing room and a bed-room, said he should want them for a twelvemonth certain. Witness told him that she was most particular in a reference, observing that she might have let them to fifty persons if she was not so circumspect as to character. The prisoner did not then settle on taking the apartments, but said he should call again, and mentioned a time. On calling a second time the prisoner apologised for not being able to wait on her at the time he had before mentioned, and on this occasion he engaged the apartments, and gave a reference to the proprietor of the Prince of Wales's Hotel, Air street, Regent street, for his character. In about an hour after, witness, accompanied by her sister, went to the Prince of Wales Hotel, and there saw a tall, stout woman, who had all the appearance of the hostess, and who, in reply to her questions, said that Mr Johnson had been resident at her hotel for three months; that he was the nephew of Lord Palmerston, and had been always remarkable for his gentlemanly conduct; and had been visited by all the great in the land. She also said he always appeared to have plenty of money, and paid his way; but she could not, of course, say what his resources were. Witness was so satisfied with the character that she told the lady she should like to see him. He came forward, and she told him that the reference was quite satisfactory, and that he might take possession of the apartments as soon as he thought proper. Mrs Stewart proceeded to say that the prisoner came to her house, and two or three days after he spoke about her family, and appeared to be well acquainted with them. He also spoke of her brother-in-law, who held a public appointment at Trinidad, and said he had been in the habit of meeting her sister in society, and his conduct appeared gentlemanly and agreeable. Notwithstanding the flattering description she had received of his punctuality in paying his bills, he appeared to be altogether out of cash, did not think it beneath him to wear the boots and other things belonging to her late husband, and one night, while they were at the theatre, he expressed great fears of being arrested for 10*l.* and said if he had that amount it would be of great service to him, as by paying it he would make a friend of an enemy. She (witness) in consequence gave him a cheque on her banker for 10*l.* and at this time she had a balance at her banker's of 190*l.* About this time the prisoner had shown her some notes from a person who, he said, was anxious that he should join him in a speculation in working a slate quarry, and represented to her that such an engagement would be most beneficial to him. He also presented to her the note then produced, from his uncle, Lord Palmerston, which he said he had received from that nobleman, and of which the following is a copy: "Broadlands, October 12, 1852. Dear Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th inst., and to express my regret that I cannot assist you in the matter to which your letter relates, as I have no means of obtaining appointments for anybody.—I am, dear sir, yours faithfully, Palmerston.—H. G. Johnson, Esq." His gentlemanly manners, together with his representations, which she believed, induced her to give him another cheque on her banker for 100*l.*; and in fact he had the whole of the balance at her banker's, 190*l.* with the exception of 10*l.* The witness further said that the prisoner paid her marked attentions, and talked about marriage; but she treated it as a joke. The prisoner also told her to dispose of her shares in the Brighton, South Coast, and Eastern Counties Railways, of the value of 1,000*l.* saying he could place the shares, which were then at her broker's, where they would be much more beneficial to her and at better interest, besides being more within a focus that would enable her to know her real income. She unfortunately consented to his doing so, and the prisoner wrote a note to her broker, the purport of which was that he should deliver up the shares to him, he promising to place their proceeds when sold to her (Mrs Stewart's) account at the London and Westminster Bank. This note witness signed, and her sister accompanied the prisoner, who delivered up the shares, and the prisoner informed her that they were to be sold on the 18th of November. The prisoner also at the same time told her that he expected to be paid 2,000*l.* himself, and this sum he should also pay into the London and Westminster Bank. For the night of the 18th of November the prisoner obtained three tickets for the dress boxes of the Lyceum Theatre, and pressed witness and her sister to accompany him there. They did so, and in the course of the performance the prisoner, addressing them, hoped they would not think it rude his leaving them for a short time, adding that the atmosphere of the theatre was so oppressive as quite to overpower him, and then left the box, since which time, until given in charge at the station house the night before, she had not seen him. He left us very awkwardly placed. We had to borrow from the boxkeeper the money for our cab-hire home. And on reaching home we found that Mr Johnson had been and carried away everything belonging to him, and on the table we discovered the following in his handwriting: "I am off for Brussels in the greatest hurry. In six days I shall be back. As I know you fret at trifles I did not go to the theatre to tell you. I shall write on my arrival.—H. G. J." Mr Binns said that on the discovery that the prisoner had plundered the lady who had just left the witness-box of every shilling she possessed, a diligent search was made for him, but it was not until the afternoon before that any tidings could be found of him, and he was then discovered by an active officer of police, at a house No. 22 Grosvenor park, Cambridgewell. From information which the short interval enabled, it was ascertained that he had taken the house, furnished it in a fashionable style, and had a dashing-dressed female there, who he (Mr Binns) understood was his wife; and he further understood that his apprehension was principally owing to his changing so many 50*l.* notes in the neighbourhood, which excited suspicion, and led to inquiry on the part of the police. The prisoner, who seemed to treat the matter with the greatest nonchalance, was remanded for a week.

OCCURRENCES AND ACCIDENTS.

Sir Charles Wager Watson died suddenly on Thursday week, on the morning of which day he appeared in his usual health and spirits at Denston, to meet the Suffolk foxhounds. About two o'clock he was riding at a tolerably brisk rate, when suddenly he reeled upon his horse, and fell off. Several gentlemen in the field came to his assistance, but it was found he had breathed his last.—On the evening of Christmas day, as a young woman was carelessly gazing at a leopard in Batty's menagerie, at Huddersfield, she assisted within the reach of the tiger's den, when one of them thrust forth one of its paws through the wire, and seized her by the coil of plaited hair behind the crown of her head. Fortunately a woman was standing by, and with extraordinary presence of mind, seized the girl by the waist,

maintained her hold, and pulled with masculine vigour. The tiger still retained its grasp, and roared and plunged terrifically, while the people inside the menagerie set up shouts of alarm. At length the comb dropped from the girl's head, the coil unfurled, and she was rescued, leaving the tiger's paw full of her hair, and a silk handkerchief which she had thrown over her head when the tiger seized her. The girl fainted, but sustained no injury beyond the fright and her loss of hair.—On Tuesday week, as Lord Auckland was riding from Ramsey to Bishop's Court, he overtook, and entered into conversation with a farmer returning from a fair, when the horse of the latter became restive, kicked, and struck his lordship on the right leg, causing a compound fracture of the limb. Although his lordship has suffered severely, the symptoms at present are all favourable.

FRIGHTFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR OXFORD.

The most terrible railway accident that has occurred in this country for many years has taken place on the Buckinghamshire line, belonging to the London and North-Western Company, within a mile from Oxford. At half-past five o'clock on Monday evening a passenger-train of three carriages was to be started from Oxford. In consequence of the late rains, a portion of a tunnel between Wolverton and Oxford had fallen in. The injury was partially repaired; but meanwhile the up line only had been reserved for the traffic, while the down line was appropriated to the use of the contractors until the tunnel should have been suitably restored. Only one set of rails, therefore, was assigned to the traffic. On the evening in question a coal train was expected at the Oxford station at 5:20: the passenger train of which we have spoken above was to start at 5:30. The driver, the fireman, and the guard of the last-named train were warned by Mr Blott, the station-master, not to start until the coal train should have arrived. This coal-train had been telegraphed from Islip—the next station—and the Oxford station-master having given this caution, retired into his office. At this moment a ballast-train engine entered the station by the down line (the contractors' line) without any train behind it. The driver of the passenger train hereupon, without stopping to consider whether or no this was the coal train of which he had received information, put his own train in motion with unusual speed, and set forth upon his fatal journey. As we are informed, the proper signals which should have warned the driver to pass were displayed. He disregarded them. The guard, who noticed in passing that the ballast train was not the one which had been expected, put on the breaks, and hoisted the signal flag, which should have given warning to the driver to stop. The stoker, whose duty it was to have looked back on leaving the station, did not look back, and so the train went madly on. At the bridge, a little way out of Oxford, the policeman, who should have shown a red light, showed a green or "go on" signal, which encouraged the driver to pursue his way at an increased speed, and the result was a collision with the heavy coal train, which was advancing, unconscious of danger, from the opposite direction. The consequences of the collision were of the most fearful kind. The engine of the passenger train was turned completely round and thrown into the water ditch in a frightfully shattered state. The first engine attached to the coal train fell upon it, the wheels of each being transfixed, and the second engine also ran into the ditch. The third-class carriage and the second-class carriage were completely broken up, scarcely the boards remaining attached, and the passengers were scattered about the line in every direction. The crash of the collision was heard at a very great distance, and parties resident in the neighbourhood were soon on the spot, endeavouring to render assistance. Mr Blott and Mr Hayes the Oxford ticket collector, who had never ceased running after the train, also soon came up and did everything in their power to prevent further injury by stopping all down trains on the line, the 2:45 p.m. from London being at this time due. The difficulty of knowing what to do in order to assist the injured parties was greatly increased by the ravages of a fire which, kindled from the furnaces of the engines, burst forth immediately after the accident. Messengers were soon despatched to Oxford for assistance, and, as the telegraph was broken by the accident, information was sent on to Islip, with instructions to telegraph at once to Wolverton. The injured parties were then got out of the debris as rapidly as possible, and sent on to Oxford, where they were at once admitted into the Ratcliffe Infirmary. Two engine drivers and three stokers were killed on the spot, all their bodies being frightfully mutilated. One male passenger not yet identified was thrown under the wreck, and before his body could be extricated the upper half of his frame was burnt to a cinder. A poor young woman named Julia Norman, also a passenger, was thrown into the water, and in some extraordinary manner became embedded under the boiler of the passenger engine. She was only discovered by her legs having protruded above the water, and it was not till the next morning that her body was extricated. The names of the persons killed who have been identified are as follows: J. Tarry, engine driver; R. Law, ditto; R. Bugden, stoker; T. Landon, ditto; S. Wilcox, ditto; and Julia Norman, passenger. The list of people injured is a long one, and induces fears that the loss of life will eventually prove larger even than it is at present. W. Knibbs a second-class passenger, has had his head badly cut; Sarah Smith, of Steeple Claydon, had her chest hurt, and it is supposed that her breast-bone is broken; J. Walters, of Bicester, has had his knee and thigh fractured; R. Faulkner, senior, a sawyer, has had a serious concussion, while his two sons, Richard and Job, had the former his head cut, and the latter one of his thighs burnt. It was found necessary to amputate the arm of J. Williams, a hawker. J. Townshend, of Bicester, had his hip dislocated, if not broken; T. Monney had his head cut, and his thigh and jaw much injured; J. Sayers had four ribs broken, and G. Slade received a spinal injury. A horse-dealer named Jordan had his skull fractured, and a cattle-dealer of Northampton, named Lott, was also among the injured. A passenger named Eliza Davis received a concussion of the brain, and two guards, named Kinch and Watts, were slightly hurt. A passenger named Jones had his skull fractured and his spine injured. The exact amount of the injuries inflicted has not been accurately ascertained, but the above enumeration must be taken in connexion with the facts that there were only twenty-one passengers, and that of the six men in charge of the engines five were killed. The survivor escaped miraculously by jumping into a ditch full of water. The servants of the company have been the chief sufferers by the accident, but, with the exception of two boys who are the sons of a clergyman, hardly any one seems to have escaped entirely unscathed. All the bodies of those who were killed were frightfully mutilated. Tarry's watch was crushed nearly flat, the hands being fixed in the dial plate at thirty-five minutes after six. Sarah Smith was discovered in a state of almost perfect nudity on the buffer of one of the engines, with a piece of iron firmly fixed across her throat. She was extricated with great difficulty. This poor woman had been to Oxford to see her brother, who had enlisted a few days previously. She has lost everything she possessed.—THE INQUIRY.—On Wednesday an inquest was held at Oxford to inquire into the deaths of the seven persons above described. The following evidence was adduced: J. Smith, foreman of the engine department at the Oxford station identified the bodies of Wilcox, fireman of the engine 220 drawing the coal train; of Tarry, driver of the passenger train from Oxford; of Bugden, fireman on the train; of Landon, fireman to the engine 124, also attached to the coal train, and of Law, its driver. Witness had gone to Bicester on Monday, and intended to return by the coal train, but did not get through his business in time. The driver of it seemed quite sober, and held up his finger to witness in the way usual among his class to indicate that all was right. At a quarter past four, while at Islip, he also saw Tarry with his engine. Witness had never seen him the worse for liquor, and had known him for four or five years as



a driver in the company's employ. The work he had to do on reaching Oxford station would occupy Tarry for more than half an hour, and he had to start thence again at half-past five. From the 16th of last month the passenger traffic had been carried on upon the up line between Islip and Oxford, the contractors having the use of the other. J. Lee, driver of 229 engine, which was one of those attached to the coal train on Monday, said that London was the driver of the other engine, and that they started from Bletchley ten minutes after three o'clock, being twenty or twenty-five minutes late. Two engines were required from Bletchley, there being fifty-four waggons of coals and a break-van to draw. They stopped that afternoon at Winslow, Bicester, Islip, and Banbury road. At Islip station witness asked the policeman if it was all right to go on; and he said, "Yes." They changed lines there from the down to the up in consequence of works going on in the Wolvercote tunnel. He had been backwards and forwards nearly every day. The caution signal was given at Banbury-road station from the repairs in progress, and in consequence they went at a speed of from five to six miles to the Wolvercote tunnel, and at about four miles through it. They then increased their speed to about seven or eight miles an hour, after which, as they went along, he, being on the second engine, saw the lights of the approaching passenger train fifty or sixty yards on the other side of the wooden bridge, close to where the accident happened. At first he was not satisfied that it was a train, but as soon as he was sure he jumped off. He called out to his mate, the fireman Wilcox, to jump off too, but supposed he did not hear him, as witness opened the whistle at the same time. After the accident witness told him that he had called to him, and Wilcox replied that he did not hear. Witness was not stunned, but jumped up as quickly as he could. Before, however, he was up the accident occurred, and all the three engines with their tenders were thrown off the line, both trains being brought to a standstill. At first he could not see anything from the quantity of steam blowing off. He found Wilcox on the foot-plate of his own engine, and got him off to the infirmary. Before he was taken away witness asked him if he was very much hurt, and he said he was. Witness then went to the passenger train, and found the second and third class carriages upset. There were some of those injured among the ruins, whom he helped to extricate. A woman and a man were thrown very near to his engine. The engine of the passenger train and the first engine of the coal train were both pitched into the water. He heard or saw no signal from the passenger train as it was approaching. If the whistle had sounded he might not have heard it. On coming to the station the coal trains went to the ticket station, and then moved off the main line to the siding on the left. They showed a green light on the buffer beam and a white light on the left-hand side of the tender. There were also coloured blue lights at the end. Witness would not undertake to say how long the 5.30 passenger train had started before his arrival at Oxford. Sometimes it passed him between Islip and Bicester, and sometimes he waited at Islip till it went by, but that was when he was late. When he stopped at Islip it was by order of the policeman on duty there, who told him that the passenger train was coming, having been informed of it by telegraph. Passenger trains had white lights, goods or coal trains green lights. He could not, therefore, account for the passenger train advancing upon them. Their steam was shut off before the passenger train came in sight. He was looking for the auxiliary signal on the wooden bridge, near the spot where the accident took place, when the lights of the train attracted his attention.—W. Hayes, foreman of the porters at the Oxford station, and ticket collector, said: He was on duty on Monday evening when the 5.30 train started. He knew that a coal train was due at 5.20 which had not arrived, and it was part of his business, by Mr Blott's orders, to go and see that the coal train was clear of the line before the 5.30 train was started. To do this it was necessary to go near the swing bridge, and he left the platform for this purpose. While away a ballast train came in and ran into the siding coal wharf. He knew by a telegraphic message that the coal train had left Islip, but it had not come in, and having ascertained that he returned towards the platform. The train was coming out just as witness got there, the driver sounding his whistle as he left. He had not heard the guard's whistle. He called out to the driver as loud as he could, but he was blowing off the steam from the waste-pipe, which would have prevented him from hearing. Finding he could not make the driver hear, he called to Kinch, the guard, and told him that the coal train had not come in; that it was the ballast train; and he instantly put on his break. The train went out of the station very fast—faster than he had ever known it do before. It was about seven minutes late in starting. Witness saw the driver Tarry about twenty-eight minutes after five o'clock, and spoke to him as he was on his engine. He appeared quite sober, and witness told him that the coal train had left Islip nearly half an hour, and that he could not leave until it arrived. He said, "Can't we go, then, till it comes in?" to which witness replied, "Certainly not." Witness also told Kinch, who suggested that the driver should open his whistle, but witness said, "No, that the line would not be clear while the red signal was on at the bridge." It was on at the time, and witness went up the line, as already stated. The red signal was up when the train started, and was plainly to be seen from the platform. As soon as witness found the train in motion he ran to Harvey, the policeman on the line, and desired him to show his red signal, which he did, waving it violently. The train had passed, but if they were looking back they would see it. The red signal at the bridge was turned off just before the train reached, the driver having blown his whistle twice previously. The whistle was used to call the attention of the policeman. When the red signal, which meant "to stop," was turned off, a green one was shown, which meant "to proceed with caution." He did all in his power to arrest the progress of the train, for he felt sure that there must be a collision. A telegraphic message had been received at five o'clock from Islip to know if the line would be clear for the coal train. He asked Mr Blott if it would be, and he answered that it was, which answer was at once communicated to Islip. No one was authorised to act except Mr Blott while he was away making inquiries about the ballast train. It was the duty of the engineman to look back on starting, and if he had done so he would have seen the guard's signal lamp. The passenger train consisted of a third class carriage next to the tender, a second class, a first class, and the guard's break. There were twenty-one passengers booked, all second and third class—the greater proportion being third class. Witness followed the train with Mr Blott as soon as it had started. Mr Blott came on the platform on hearing the whistle, and asked witness who had started the train. Witness said that he did not know; he had not, and had done all he could to stop it. They then ran on as fast as they could till they came to the scene of the collision. Witness did not hear the sound of it, but it was heard at the station. He had been in the service of the company nine years, but had never heard of any efficient plan for the guard communicating with the driver by sound. If the guard gave the signal to proceed the driver must obey him.—The inquest was then adjourned till the next day.

The first witness examined on Thursday was Gwynn, sergeant of railway police, on duty at the Oxford station of the North-Western Railway. It was part of his business, after inquiry at the office, to regulate the starting of the trains. On Monday afternoon the 5.30 train was delayed in consequence of the coal train due at 5.20 not having arrived. The station-master told him the coal-train had passed the Oxford road, and that as soon as it came up the train might go when he heard the whistle. On hearing the whistle, he ran out to the platform, and, seeing the train off, returned to the station-master, and told him of the circumstance, and was directed by him to go and see whether the coal-train had come in. When he went out to the platform the porters were all running after the train, calling upon the drivers to stop. The time between his leaving the platform and re-

turning to it might have been a minute. He did not tell the station-master that the train was starting; he thought, when he saw it starting, that the porters had, perhaps, seen the coal-train come in at the other end of the platform. The porters had no authority to motion the train on until witness gave the signal that the line was clear. He had given no such signal on this occasion. When he came out of the office, on hearing the first whistle, the red light was on; then there was a second whistle, and the green light was substituted. The station-master was not on the platform at this time. It was his seeing the signal changed, which was before he went into the office a second time, that made him suppose the coal-train had come in. He did not mention the change of signals to the station-master. The red light is always up before a train starts. It was no special signal with reference to the non-arrival of the coal-train. The signalman at the iron bridge always changes the signal on hearing the second whistle, provided the line is clear. Witness further said that the guard never gave any other signal for a train to start than a whistle. He had known a train started by a guard waving his hand. He had seen a guard start a train by saying "All right," waving his hand at the same time, without whistling. The guards are generally on the platform when they give the signal, but sometimes in the van. The porters can stop a train if they see danger, and it would be their duty to do so. Mr Blott followed witness immediately to the scene of the disaster.—Capt. Bruyeres, superintendent of the traffic of the southern line of the London and North-Western Railway: All the servants on the line, except the subordinate porters, are furnished with a copy of the rules. The signalman at the iron bridge have one, which it is required they should be able to read. The man on duty there on Monday was named Bonham. It is this servant's duty to keep the red signal on all day and night, except when a train approaches and the line is clear, so far as he can see, and the bridge right. This is a bridge signal, not a station signal. The station signal is close to the station itself. When a train has passed the red signal is resumed. Except with relation to the bridge itself, it is inoperative as a danger signal from the station. There is no station signal with reference to starting a train. The orders are given from the platform, but there is a strict order that the guard is not to start any train but with great care and slowly, looking behind him after he has started it to see that all is right. The guard is the person responsible for the starting a train, receiving his orders from the station-master, or from the foreman of the porters, or the sergeant of police, as agent of the station-master. The engine-driver would not act against his instructions in starting while the red signal is up at the bridge; but if, after the whistle has sounded, the bridge man keeps up the red signal, the engine-driver must stop. The bridge man can see along the line perhaps three-quarters of a mile. Extra precautionary measures had been taken for working the trains from Islip to Oxford since there had been but one line; no train was allowed to start from Oxford until it had been ascertained by telegraph that the line was clear, and no train was allowed to leave Islip till the train from Oxford had arrived.—T. Bonham: Has charge of the signal on the bridge. He did not alter his signal for the ballast-train, which passed at 25 minutes past 5. The coal train, due at 20 minutes past 5, had not then arrived. He was at his post when the 5.30 train started, a few minutes after its time. He could not see the station at the time, in consequence of the steam that was being let off from the engine. When he heard a second whistle he let down his signal. The train passed him quicker than he had ever seen it pass before. When he let down his signal the line was clear as far as he could see. After the train had passed, Hayes ran up and told him the coal-train had left Oxford road some time. Mr Blott, Gwynn, and others, ran up at the same time. The coal-train had also missed coming in before the 5.30 train started on the 24th, 28th, and 29th of last month. It was quite possible that the driver of the 5.30 train might have mistaken the ballast-train for the coal-train.—H. Collingridge, a policeman in the service of the North-Western Company at the Islip station, stated, that being in charge of the telegraph at that station, he had been instructed, since the traffic had been on only one line between Islip and Oxford, to take especial care that no train left Islip for Oxford until he had ascertained by telegraph that the line was clear. The coal-train from Bletchley came in sight of Islip at five minutes to 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon last, and he immediately telegraphed to Oxford that it was in sight. He received a message from Oxford in reply, to send it on directly, which he did, in about five minutes after its arrival, as soon as it had been shifted on to the up line. He telegraphed its departure to Oxford in three minutes after it had left. The information he so despatched passed through the Oxford-road station. Its time for arriving at Oxford from Islip was eighteen minutes, supposing it to make no stay at the Oxford-road station. To his second communication, stating the departure of the coal-train, he received from Oxford the answer "Good." He had once or twice in the course of the last month detained the coal-train at Islip to let the 5.30 train pass. He had no intimation from Oxford on Monday last that the 5.30 train had started. He had not known any other instance in which the departure of a train from Oxford had not been notified to him by telegraph. He received information of the accident the same night from Oxford road, but not from Oxford. In about ten minutes after the answer "Good" came from Oxford, an inquiry had been sent from Oxford whether the line would be clear to Oxford after the arrival of the coal-train, and he answered "Yes."—Mr A. Blott, station-master at Oxford: Was at the station on Monday afternoon from about 3 o'clock till 37 minutes past 5, when he went up the line. The coal-train due at Oxford at 5.20 on Monday had not arrived at 5.30. He had seen the 5.30 passenger-train preparing to start on that day. He had not noticed the driver. The person whose duty it was to see to the engines and the drivers previous to the departure of each train was the foreman of engines at the station, Mr J. Smith, who was absent that afternoon, a circumstance of which witness was not aware at the time. Had seen the guard Kench on the platform at about 5.27 or 5.28. He went to him to tell him that the coal-train had left Islip, and that his train must not start until it had arrived. He had told Kench this, and was satisfied that Kench understood what he said. After he had spoken to Kench he went into his office to prepare some writings, which were important, to send up to London. He had given instructions as to the non-starting of the train only to Kench, because Kench was the only person who had authority to start it. It was in about a minute or two after he had gone into the office that Gwynn came in to tell him that the train had started. Gwynn, on coming in, said, "Did you order the train to start, Sir?" Upon hearing which question he instantly ran on to the platform. On finding the passenger-train gone, and the coal-train not arrived, he had done all in his power to stop the train, by calling after it, and telling the porters to "Halloo," and show their red lights. The train had started at a rate unusually rapid, and he found all his efforts to stop it useless. He did not see or hear the collision, but he ran on till he came to the place where it had occurred. Only Hayes, besides himself, had the power to start the train, and that only when he had ascertained, by going down the line, that the line was clear. Kench could only start a train upon receiving directions to that effect either from witness personally, or, if Kench was too busy to leave his post, by the medium of Gwynn, or some other person whom he might send for the purpose of receiving the order from witness. Had never before known a train start without an order from witness personally, or by agent, or from Hayes under the particular circumstances he had mentioned. Even had Kench seen the coal-train come in, he had no authority to start the train without previous orders. After the collision, he asked Kench how the train came to start, and Kench, to the best of his recollection, said he did not know. He saw Kench again that evening at the Oxford-road station, and said to him, "Kench, did you not hear me say you were not to start till the coal-train came in?" and Kench said "Yes." He considered that the train had left the station at an unusual speed from the fact of its having got so far, when he ran out of the office, in so short a time, and because he heard so from several persons.—T. Manning, telegraph clerk at the Oxford station, produced his

minute book, whence he read entries of a telegraph message from Islip, received at 5 o'clock, asking whether the coal-train could leave; his answer (by direction of Mr Blott), "Yes, if it can directly;" the further message from Islip that "The coal train had just left;" and the answer, "Good;" a message at 5.22, from Oxford road, to say that the coal-train had then left that place; another message at 5.27, to Islip, by Mr Blott's orders, to know whether the line was clear, if the coal-train had arrived; and the answer, "Yes."—J. Panter, an engine-cleaner at the Oxford station, stated that he worked under Mr J. Smith, and that when Mr Smith was absent he acted for him in looking after the drivers and engines, and seeing that they had plenty of coke, &c., to take them on their journey. When Mr Smith left the station on Monday, at five minutes past 4 o'clock, he told witness to see that all went right in his department during his absence. There was no train came in at the Oxford station while Mr Smith was away on that occasion. (The witness repeated this statement four or five times; but at length, on being cautioned by the coroner, sought to correct himself by saying that a passenger-train came into the station at 4.30 p.m.) This evidence of the witness was so extremely unsatisfactory and prevaricating, that the coroner and the jury indignantly refused to hear him any further.—F. Jackson, a boy of 13, stated that he was a second-class passenger, with his brother, in the 5.30 train on Monday. He had been about five minutes in the carriage when the train started. A person came, asked them to show their tickets, and then shut the door. Before the train started he heard no whistle; no person say "All right," or "Go on;" heard no signal at all. Knew the difference between the guard's whistle and the engine whistle. The train went off rather fast, and he noticed that to his brother. Between the shutting of the door and the starting of the train there was about a minute. The carriage "snagged" a good deal just before the collision took place, and he thought the engineer was increasing his speed. When they started he looked at his watch, and it was then 25 minutes to 6. The collision caused the watch to stop, and when it so stopped it was 20 minutes and a half to 6. When the shock took place, the carriage was knocked all to pieces, and he was thrown into the water beside the line. It was not till he got home that he looked at his watch. He had a slight blow, but not where the watch was. The glass of the watch was broken. The watch was produced, and the double silver case was deeply indented over its whole surface. His brother, who was sitting opposite to him at the time of the accident, was thrown out on the other side of the line. He was not much hurt.

Additional evidence was given on Thursday in the fatal railway accident near Oxford, after the last accounts were sent off. Taylor, a porter, who was on duty on Monday afternoon at half-past five, saw Kinch, the guard, on the platform or on the break. He appeared quite sober. The passenger-train was delayed in starting, waiting for the coal-train. Heard Mr Hayes, at the time the train was due to start, tell the driver and guard not to pass till the coal-train had come in. Heard Mr Blott give Hayes orders to that effect. The start of the train was very quick. J. Pargeter, porter, saw the 5.30 train getting ready. Knew the train was delayed. Just came on to the platform when the train started. Had been with Mr Hayes to ask the policeman (Harvey) at the bar if the coal-train had come in. Harvey said, No. Witness had seen an engine up the line before he left the platform. It was the other side of the ticket platform. Could tell it by the "white" light. Quite sure he saw the light. [This was a contradiction to the evidence of a former witness, Bonham, who had stated that a light could not possibly be seen from the engine; and so the coroner cautioned the witness.] When he and Mr Hayes got back to the platform, the 5.30 train was just leaving the station. They shouted out to the driver, "Jack, the coal-train is not in." Should think he must have heard them. The speed was not slackened. The train was going very fast. The train was out of the station in a minute, and the steam was blowing off very hard. Mr Hayes and witness then ran up the line. Harvey began waving his danger-lamp as soon as they shouted to him; but the train had passed, and the driver never looked back, as he was required to do by his instructions. After some discussion arising among the jury as to the day they should adjourn to, it was stated that Kinch, the guard, would not be in a fit state to give his evidence earlier than next week; and it was accordingly decided that they should adjourn till Tuesday.

Prices of Stocks, Railway Shares, &c.

**RAILWAYS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES**  
From the list of Messrs Holderness, Fowler, and Holderness (late Wolfe, Brothers) Stock and Share Brokers, 'Change Alley, Cornhill.

SHARES.	RAILWAYS.	PAID.	CLOSING PRICES.
11 6 3	Blackwall . . . . .	11 6 3	91
Stock	Brighton . . . . .	100	107 1/2
Stock	Bristol and Exeter . . . . .	100	107
Stock	Caledonian . . . . .	100	66 1/2
50	Chester and Holyhead . . . . .	50	23 1/2
Stock	Eastern Counties . . . . .	20	13
Stock	Edinburgh and Glasgow . . . . .	100	75
Stock	Great Northern . . . . .	100	80
50	Great Southern and Western (Ireland) . . . . .	50	105
Stock	Great Western . . . . .	100	93 1/2
50	Hull and Selby . . . . .	50	112
Stock	Lancashire and Yorkshire . . . . .	100	83 1/2
50	Lancaster and Carlisle . . . . .	50	88
Stock	Leeds and Bradford . . . . .	100	107 1/2
Stock	London and North Western . . . . .	100	123 1/2
Stock	Midland . . . . .	100	79 1/2
Stock	Do. Bristol & Birmingham 6 per Cent. . . . .	100	150
Stock	Norfolk . . . . .	100	55
Stock	North British . . . . .	100	39
50	Northern & Eastern 5 per Cent. . . . .	50	64
Stock	Scottish Central . . . . .	100	95
50	South Devon . . . . .	50	23
Stock	South Eastern . . . . .	100	81 1/2
50	South Wales . . . . .	50	38 1/2
Stock	South Western . . . . .	100	91
Stock	York, Newcastle, and Berwick . . . . .	100	72
25	Do. Ditto Extensions . . . . .	25	13
25	Do. Ditto Preference 6 per Cent. . . . .	25	9 1/2
Stock	York and North Midland . . . . .	100	58
25	Do. Ditto Preference 6 per Cent. . . . .	25	10 1/2
<b>FOREIGN.</b>			
20	Boulogne and Amiens . . . . .	20	143
20	Dutch Rhenish . . . . .	20	64
20	Northern of France . . . . .	20	34
20	Orleans and Bordeaux . . . . .	20	11
20	Paris and Orleans . . . . .	20	38
20	Ditto and Rouen . . . . .	20	37 1/2
20	Rouen and Havre . . . . .	20	19 1/2
<b>PUBLIC COMPANIES.</b>			
40	Australasian Bank . . . . .	40	81 1/2
50	London Joint Stock Co. . . . .	50	21
100	London and Westminster Do. . . . .	100	35
100	National Provincial Do. . . . .	100	44
25	Union of Australia Do. . . . .	25	71 1/2
Stock	East London Water Works . . . . .	100	124
Average	Grand Junction Do. . . . .	41 13 4	68
100	West Middlesex Do. . . . .	100	110
Stock	East and West India Docks . . . . .	—	169
Stock	London Do. . . . .	—	131
Stock	St Katherine's Do. . . . .	—	100
80	Imperial Gas . . . . .	80	85
80	Phoenix Do. . . . .	49	26 1/2
80	United General Do. . . . .	80	20
80	Westminster Chartered Do. . . . .	80	27
100	Alliance Insurance . . . . .	11	23
80	Atlas . . . . .	5 6 8	20 1/2
100	Globe Do. . . . .	100	150
100	Guardian Do. . . . .	86 1/2	60

Mond. 100 to per Cent. 101 1/2; L. 6 3-16; Ex. India Bonds. T. 1001; Deal in 104 1/2; quar-bills. W. 1001; the same. Cents. w. at 104 1/2; 3-16; Ex. T. 1001; Directors noon, dec. per cent. were last 22 1/2. Re Three-and-ninths, 6; Exchequer and South. FRIDAY. account. Three-and-expiring in prem. In

Consols. Do. Account. 3 per Cent. 8 1/2 New Long Annu. Bank Stock. India Stock. Exchequer. India Bonds.

An Account.

Notes Issued.

Jan. 6, 1853.

Proprietors' C. Rest. Public Depos. Exchequer, Commission. Debt, and county. Other Deposits. Seven Day and

Jan. 6, 1853.

THE Farewell Sea. Continued great FACES.—The every evening. being comman- ing.—The cel-

ON Mond. Bulwer Lytt. by Messrs Sulliv- bert, Paiselle, J. Strirling, L. S. B. successful Extra Supported by M. Caulfield, Rogers, Ross Bennett, and Tuesday, the m- Mr. Before and Mr. Keeler, Miss Rogers, Clark; M- and Fanny Maack- last new Farce call- FLEED. Box, M- Saturday, M.A.S. BIBLE. Aud B-

THE Proprietor, M- Crowded House- UNCLE TOM'S —The glorious GWYNNE; or,

ON Mond. Week, the Uncle Tom's Cabin Mr. Keeler, Miss H. Harding &c.; Leonard, Mr Home Pastonime, called Merric Mearns. Honey, Mr James Laura Honey, and Flexmore, Mr B- Mithenson.

ROY L. The best Pantom- his wonderful D- quence of the ra- ceived.

ON Mond. Week, will I. A. B. L. E. W. Farron, Jun Compton; Andrev Sophie, Mrs A. Ph Comio Pantomim Harlequin Queen Forest; Colman; Pantaloon, Mr T- wonderful Dogs, A- The Box-office o- of Mr E. Chatter-

PATR MUSICAL ILLU- DREAM, the W- Stevens, Bishop, Events. LECTURES —by MENTS OF CH- By Dr Bachhoffn RECREATION By Mr Crisp, of ABEL NAVY TAYLOR'S PR- DISSOLVING WALTER CAST Admission, 1s; half-price.



THE FUNDS.

MONDAY.—Consols for the opening were quoted at 100½, and they left off at 100½ to 100¼ ex div. for the opening on the 18th inst. New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. were done at 104½ to 104¼; Reduced Three per Cent., at 101½ to 101¼; Long Annuities, at 6 7-16; ditto for thirty years, expiring in 1859, at 6 3-16; Exchequer-bills, 70s. to 72s. prem.; Bank Stock left off at 224½; and India Bonds, 83s. prem.

SATURDAY MORNING, ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

Table with columns: BRITISH, Price, FOREIGN, Price. Rows include Consols, Do. Account, 3 per Cent. Reduced, & New, Long Annuities, Bank Stock, India Stock, and Exchequer Bills.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 1st day of Jan. 1853.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Table with columns: Notes issued, Government Debt, Other Securities, Gold Coin and Bullion, Silver Bullion.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Table with columns: Proprietors' Capital, Reserves, Public Deposits, Debt and Dividend Accounts, Other Deposits, Seven Day and other Bills.

Trade and Commerce.

Smithfield Market, Monday.—The arrival of cattle and sheep from the Continent into the port of London during the past week has been moderate. The Custom-house report gives an entry of 304 oxen, 60 cows, 499 calves, 5 pigs, and 2,353 sheep, making a total of 3,231 head.

Table with columns: Prices per Stone, At Market. Rows include Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Lamb, Beasts, Sheep, Calves, Pigs.

FRIDAY.—The trade at Smithfield to-day was brisk for beef, of which there was a very short supply, the number of beasts on show being only 650. Last Monday's prices were firmly maintained.

Corn Market.—Monday.—The supply of English wheat at market was small, and the condition of the bulk of the samples was bad in the extreme. Good dry samples were readily disposed of at the rates of Monday last; but the runs of ill conditioned parcels hung on hand, and were only saleable at 1s. to 2s. per qr. less money than was realised last week, at the same time the difference in weight and condition was fully equivalent to the decline in price.

Table with columns: Wheat, English, Foreign; Barley, English, Foreign; Oats, Foreign; Jats, English, Scotch, Irish; Foreign; Beans, English, Foreign; Peas, English, Foreign; Tares, Foreign; Clover Seed; Flour, English, Foreign.

FRIDAY.—The arrivals are short. Wheat is rather dearer than on Monday. Prime malting barley still scarce and firm. Oats are not lower than on Monday.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, January 4.

Table with columns: Wheat, Barley, Oats, Malt, Flour. Rows include English and Scotch, Irish, Foreign.

Friday, January 7.

War-office, January 7.—1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards: Lieut. W. Peareth to be Capt. by purchase, vice Carey, who retires; Cornet J. Hancock to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Peareth; Ensign A. J. P. Wadman, from the 39th Foot, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Hancock;—12th Light Dragoons: Lieut. G. C. S. Daran to be Capt. by purchase, vice Fox, who retires;—1st Regiment of Foot: Lieut. H. P. V. Villiers, from the 81st Foot, to be Lieut. vice Bristowe, who exchanges;—3rd Foot: Assistant-Surgeon D. Stewart, from the 41st Foot, to be

Surgeon, vice Bait, removed to the 14th Foot—14th Foot: Surgeon E. D. Bait, from the 3rd Foot, to be Surgeon, vice W. Wallace, M.D., who retires upon half-pay—30th Foot: Lieut. G. Le Fevre Dickson to be Capt. by purchase, vice Edwards, who retires; Ensign E. N. Falkner to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Dickson—36th Foot: Lieut. J. Rotton to be Capt. by purchase, vice A. Butler, who retires—41st Foot: Acting Assistant-Surgeon J. Lamont, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Stewart, promoted in the 3rd Foot—48th Foot: Capt. G. M. Lya to be Major, without purchase, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. Ward, deceased; Lieut. J. Mansor to be Capt. without purchase, vice Lya; Ensign J. Beddingfield to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Mansor—50th Foot: Ensign E. C. Antrous, from the 44th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Foster, promoted in the 80th Foot—51st Foot: Assistant-Surgeon E. H. Blake, M.D., from the Staff, to be Surgeon, vice McGregor, (resigning the difference), vice D. J. nes, who exchanges; First Lieut. J. Fraser to be Capt. by purchase, vice Powys, who retires; Second Lieut. H. J. Robertson to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Fraser—80th Foot: Capt. L. L. Montgomery to be Major, without purchase, vice Sayers, deceased; Lieut. A. T. Welsh to be Capt. without purchase, vice Montgomery; Ensign E. F. Foster, from the 60th Foot, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Welsh—81st Foot: Lieut. S. Bristowe, from the 1st Foot, to be Lieut. vice V. Villiers, who exchanges—1st West India Regiment: Capt. G. S. Tully, from half-pay Unattached, to be Capt. vice G. W. Methuen, who exchanges; Lieut. H. R. Scott to be Capt. by purchase, vice Tidy, who retires—Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment: Lieut. W. H. D. Kingsmill to be Capt. without purchase, vice Brevet Major W. Atkins, who retires upon full pay; Ensign W. J. Brittain to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Kingsmill.

Hospital Staff.—Acting Assistant-Surgeon T. K. Birnie to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Blake, promoted in the 60th Foot.

Brevet.—Capt. T. Powys, of the 60th Foot, to be Major in the Army; Brevet Major T. Powys, of the 60th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. in the Army.

Memorandum.—The Christian names of Capt. Methuen, of the 1st West India Regiment, are George "Water," and not "Walter," as stated in the 'Gazette' of the 24th ultimo.

Admiralty, December 27.—Corps of Royal Marines: Second Lieut. J. M. de C. Meade to be First Lieut. vice Bastable. Gentlemen Cadets G. Mairs, C. S. Williams, C. B. H. Mitchell, J. M. Lennox, T. Dent, J. W. H. C. Morris, F. E. Halliday, F. Ley, J. F. Sanders, and J. P. Murray to be Second Lieutenants.

Bankrupts.—J. H. Bowen, Yarmouth, Suffolk, fishmonger, (Barren Old Jewry chambers—G. Milton, Elizabeth terrace, Liverpool, builder, (Rusbury, Surrey street, Strand.—J. Emmons, Elizabeth street, Eaton square, London. [In return and Evans, Wardrobe place, Doctors Commons.—S. Cradbury, Holborn, the surgeon. [Poultice and Moxon, at Andrew's court, Holborn. W. Shaw, High street, Lincoln, bookseller. [Tweed, Lincoln.—W. Hoblyn, at Blazy, Cornwall, draper. [Elworthy, Plymouth.—J. Nield, Bank Mill & Lees, near Oldham, Lancashire, woollen manufacturer. [Dranfield, Huddersfield.

Dividends.—January 27, S. C. Taylor, The Crescent, New Peckham, Surrey, wine merchant—January 29, J. Moores, Jun., Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, draper—January 28, C. Davy, Brixton, Surrey, linen-draper—February 3, T. Eason, Milton-next-Sittingbourne, Kent, brewer—January 28, T. Stubbins, Wood street, Cheshire, warehouseman—January 28, J. Monkman, Oldham, Lancashire, cotton spinner—January 31, A. McCree, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer—January 31, T. and A. McCree, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocers—January 31, J. Reid, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, merchant—January 29, G. Siddall, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, spindle manufacturer.

Scottish Sequestration.—Downie and Logan, Frederick street, Edinburgh, brushmakers.

Births.—On the 29th ult., at Hertingfordbury, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. G. Hasling, of a daughter.—On the 4th inst., at Chalcot villas, Haverlock hill, the wife of F. H. Tuwaite, Esq., of a son.

Marriages.—On the 1st inst., J. J. Lonsdale, Esq., of the Lincoln's Inn, to Jessica Matilda, widow of the late Dr H. Mayo, F.R.S.—On the 4th inst., at the British Embassy, Paris, by the Rev. Robert Lovett, the Hon. Charles Spencer Cowper, brother of Earl Cowper, to the Lady Harriet Anson, Countess of Orsay, daughter of the late Earl of Blessington.

Deaths.—On the 1st inst., Sir Wathen Waller, Bart., in the 84th year of his age.—On the 1st inst., at Surbiton, Mr J. Smith, in the 54th year of his age.—On the 2nd inst., at Essex, Mrs Vesey, aged 88.—On the 3rd inst., at Park terrace, Highbury, in her 94th year, Mr Driver.—On the 30th ult., suddenly, Sir C. Watson, Bart., Wrothing park, Cambridgeshire, aged 52.—On the 30th ult., at Jersey, A. Grant, Esq., in the 85th year of his age.—On the 31st ult., at Staines, M. rith, wid w of the late Rev. W. Romaine, D.D., in the 98th year of her age.—On the 31st ult., at Holloway, Mrs Gair, in her 89th year.—On the 1st inst., at Paddington, Miss Anne Gilmore, aged 84.—On the 2nd inst., at Southampton row, Edinburg, E. Ray, Esq., in the 88th year of his age.—On the 3rd inst., at Camden town, Mrs Honnor Fry, in the 83rd year of her age.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET. Farewell Season of Mr B. Webster as Lessee and Manager. Continued great success of the New Comedy of MASKS AND FACES.—The New Extravaganza of LEO THE TERRIBLE every evening (Friday excepted, in consequence of Mr Keeley being commanded to perform at Windsor Castle on that evening).—The celebrated Comedy of MONEY (by desire) on Monday.

ON Monday, January 10th, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's Comedy of MONEY. Principal characters by Messrs Sullivan, B. Webster, Buckstone, Leigh Murray, Lambert, Paine, J. Bland, Rogers, Clark, Braid, &c.; Mediames Stirling, L. S. Buckingham, and Fitzwilliam. With the New and successful Extravaganza, entitled LEO THE TERRIBLE. Supported by Messrs Keeley, Buckstone, J. Bland, H. Bedford, Caulfield, Rogers, Clark, Braid, &c.; Mediames L. S. Buckingham, Ross Bennett, and Fanny Maskell.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI. Proprietor, Mr B. Webster.—Directress, Madame Celeste. Crowded Houses—Bank and Fashion—Victorious Version of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, called SLAVE LIFE, every evening.—The gloriously successful Comic Pantomime of NELL Gwynne; or, Harlequin and the Merrie Monarch. Fitzmore, Clown, every evening.

ON Monday, January 10th, and during the Week, the popular new Drama of SLAVE LIFE; or, Uncle Tom's Cabin. Principally Characters by Madame Celeste, Miss Keely, Miss Woolgar, Miss Collins, Miss Laura Honey, Miss E. Harding, &c.; Mr A. Wigan, Mr O. Smith, Mr Emery, Mr Culnanford, Mr Homer, &c. &c. After which, the Grand New Comic Pantomime, called NELL Gwynne; or, Harlequin and the Merrie Monarch. Principal Characters, in the opening, Mr G. Honey, Mr James Rogers, Mr C. J. Smith, Mr Homer; Miss Laura Honey, and Madlle Auril. Principal Pantomimists, Mr Flexmore, Mr Barnes, Mr Bologna, Mr Le Barr, and Miss Mitcheson.

MR ALBERT SMITH'S ASCENT of MONT BLANC EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.—Stalls, 3s. which can be secured at the Box-office every day, from 11 till 6. Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.—A Morning Performance every Tuesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock.—EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.

THE BEST is the CHEAPEST.—Although we sell Black Tea 2s. 6d. per lb. and good Black Tea at 2s. 4d. we still say to all who study economy, that THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST, particularly when the best can be obtained from us at the following prices:

SEASONABLE FESTIVITIES.—The exuberance of the feelings, amid scenes of gaiety, naturally induces the fair and youthful to shine to advantage under the gaze of many friends, and therefore to devote especial attention to the duties of the toilet. It is at this festive season that ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, for creating and sustaining a luxuriant head of hair; ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, for rendering the skin soft, fair, and blooming; and ROWLAND'S O'DONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, for imparting a pearl like whiteness to the teeth, are called into increased requisition, to the attainment of those personal advantages so universally sought for and admired.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—At the social re-unions of this festive season the fair and youthful are more than usually anxious to shine in personal attraction, under the gaze of many friends; and the following unrivalled discoveries for the TOILET are necessarily called into increased requisition, namely—

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, for creating and sustaining a luxuriant head of hair; ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, for rendering the skin soft, fair, and blooming; ROWLAND'S O'DONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, for imparting a pearl like whiteness to the teeth, and ROWLAND'S AQUA D'ORO, a fragrant and spirituous Perfum, an essential accompaniment to places of public amusement, and crowded assemblies. The Patronage of Royalty throughout Europe, and the high appreciation by Rank and Fashion, with the well-known infallible efficacy of these articles, render them a peculiarly ELEGANT AND SEASONABLE PRESENT. Beware of Spurious Imitations. The only GENUINE of each bears the name of 'ROWLAND'S' preceding that of the Wrapper or Label. Sold by A. ROWLAND and SONS, 20 Hatton garden, London, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

FRANKS'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION of COPAIBA. TESTIMONIAL.—I have made trial of Mr Franks's Solution of Copaiba, at St Thomas's Hospital, in a variety of cases of discharges in the male and female, and the results warrant my stating, that it is an efficacious remedy, and one which does not produce the usual unpleasant effects of Copaiba.

FRANKS'S SPECIFIC CAPSULE. A form of medicine at once safe, sure, speedy, and pleasant, especially applicable to Urinary Morbid Secretions, &c. commonly called discharges, and other ailments for which Copaiba and Cubebs are generally administered, and suited to the convenience of persons travelling, visiting, or engaged in business, as well as those who object to fluid medicines.

METCALFE and CO'S NEW PATTERNS TOOTH-BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—The Tooth-brush has the important advantage of cleaning thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth, and cleaning them in a most effectual and extraordinary manner, and is famous for the hair not coming loose. It is improved Clothes Brush that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and is incapable of injuring the finest hair. Penetrating Hair Brushes, with the durable unbeached Russia bristles, which do not soften like common hair. Flesh brushes of improved graduated and powerful friction. Velvet Brushes, which act in the most surprising and successful manner. The genuine Smyrna Sponges, with its valuable power of absorption, vitality, and durability, by means of direct importations, dispensing with all intermediate parties' profits and destructive bleaching, and securing the luxury of a genuine Smyrna Sponge. Only at Metcalfe, Bingley, and Co., 1308 Oxford street (one door from Holles street).

WATHERSTON and BROGDEN beg to CAUTION the Public against the ELECTRO-GOLD CHAINS and POLISHED ZINC GOLD, so extensively put forth in the present day, and to call attention to the GENUINE GOLD CHAINS, made from their own ingots, and sold by troy weight, at its full or realisable value, with the workmanship of W. W. DEAN'S MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. The gold guaranteed, and repurchased at the price charged—the workmanship according to the simplicity or intricacy of the pattern. An extensive assortment of jewellery of the first quality, all made at their MANUFACTORY, 16 HENRIETTA STREET, Covent garden.—Established A. D. 1798.

A NEW DISCOVERY IN TEETH. MR HOWARD, SURGEON-DENTIST, 52 FLEET STREET, has introduced an ENTIRELY NEW DESCRIPTION of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, sized without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth, as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Decayed teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication. 52 FLEET STREET.—At home from Ten till Five.

YOURSELF! What are you, and what for.—ELLEN GRAHAM continues to give her novel and interesting delineations of character from an examination of the Handwriting, in a style of description peculiarly her own, filling the four pages of a sheet of paper. Persons desirous of knowing their true character, or that of any friend, must send a specimen of the writing, stating sex and age, or supposed age (including 13 postage stamps) to Miss GRAHAM, 14 Hand court, Holborn, London, and they will receive in a few days a minute detail of the gifts, defects, talents, tastes, affections, &c. of the writer, with many other things hitherto unsuspected. Seventh Edition, a few Words before Matrimony, price 6d. sent post free on receipt of eight postage stamps.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT HAIR. WHISKERS, &c.—EMILY DEAN'S CRIMILENE has been many years established as the only preparation that can be relied upon for the restoration of the hair in baldness from any cause, preventing the hair falling off, strengthening weak hair, and checking greyness, and for the production of whiskers, mustaches, eyebrows, &c. in three or four weeks, with certainty. It is an elegantly-scented compound, and will be sent post-free on receipt of twenty-four postage stamps, by MISS DEAN, 37A Manchester street, Gray's-inn road, London.—At home daily from Eleven till Seven.—If it perfectly restored my hair, a few years ago, I should be a Major General.—Major Hind, Jersey. "Crimilene is the best stimulant for the hair I have ever analysed."—Dr Thomson, Regent square.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS FOR THE CURE of ASTHMATIC COUGHS, and all DISEASES of the CHEST and LUNGS.—A Gentleman named Middleton, of Scotland road, Liverpool, states in a letter to Professor Holloway, dated January 16, 1843, that for upwards of five years he suffered severely from asthma, attended with a violent cough, which so prostrated his strength, and debilitated his constitution as totally to unfit him for any of the active duties of life. He was attended by the most eminent medical men, but all failed to give him relief. At length he tried Holloway's Pills, and in about three months this wonderful medicine effected a perfect cure of his disease, and restored him to sound health.—Sold by all Druggists and at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 948 Strand, London.

ASHLEY'S ANTI-DEPILATORY EXTRACT FOR strengthening and preventing the hair falling off, prepared and sold wholesale and retail by ASHLEY, Perfumer, 12, Abchurch Lane, in both the hands, 2s. 6d.; 1s. 6d.; 7d.; 4d.; 3d.; 2d.; 1d. Also Ashley's Cleansing Pomade for freeing the head from scurf, and keeping it clean, in pots, 1s. and 2s. Also Ashley's Medicated Pomade, warranted to cure the ringworm, scald heads, and all kinds of scrofulous eruptions, in pots, stamp included, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. each. References of the highest respectability can be given.—Wholesale Agents, Barclay and Son, Farringdon street; Sutton and Co. Bow churchyard; Edwards, 67 St Paul's churchyard; Keating, 78 St Paul's churchyard; Butler and Harding, 4 Chesham street; Sawyer, 100 Oxford street; and may be had retail from all respectable chemists in town or country.—J. Ashley can be consulted at his residence for 6s. on Mondays from Two to Six o'clock. He has had unflinching success in the cure of ringworm, scald heads, &c.

CHOLERA and BOWEL COMPLAINTS. In general.—DICKY and CO'S TRUE DUFFY'S ELIXIR. This most excellent medicine has been faithfully prepared, for upwards of a century, from the purest drugs, and spirits that can be procured, at the Original Warehouse, No. 10 Bow churchyard, London, and has been attended with the fullest success in the cure of spasms, pains in the breast, the most excruciating fits of the colic, and in all complaints of the stomach and bowels. In bottles, at 2s. and 1s. 6d. each.—See the words "Dicky and Co." engraved on the Government stamp, all other being counterfeit and worthless preparations.

CURE OF TWENTY YEARS' ASTHMA by DR LOCKOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS. From Mr R. Bagley, Bookseller, Ironmonger street, Stamford: "One highly-respectable gentleman in Stamford has experienced the most wonderful benefit in a severe cold and obstinate Asthma, with which he has been troubled for the last twenty years. I have sold dozens of boxes entirely through his recommendation, and Dr LOCKOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS give instant relief and a rapid cure of asthma, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs.

To SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice; they have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box, with full directions for use.

DR LOCKOCK'S FEMALE WAFERS, the best Medicine for Females; they have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box, with full directions for use.

WARBURG'S TINCTURE, a certain Antidote to all diseases of an Intermittent character. The Warburg Tincture is not to be classed among the quackeries of the day—this important difference distinguishes them. Quack medicines are valued by their proprietors, backed by the factitious reports of imaginary persons, or hypochondriacs, supposed to carry weight by reason of their rank and title. The Warburg Tincture was rendered notorious by the reports of the medical profession, and there are few among the eminent members of the profession on the Continent who have not on 7 employed it, but have credited to its excellence. They have declared it to be the most certain antidote to fever, and all intermittent diseases, of whatever character.

In Austria it was incorporated in the Materia Medica, as the natural sequent of a severe trial in forty-two public hospitals, by command of the Emperor.

The Imperial decree announcing the fact, sums up in these words:—"By the foregoing results, Tincture Warburg's has proved itself to be a most efficacious remedy against intermittent fevers and intermittent diseases generally, surpassing bark and all its known preparations, in the intensity and certainty of its curative powers." It has also been used with success by many eminent members of the profession in England. In the Isle of Sapporo, notorious for the propagation of fever, in twenty-four cases of ague, 15 of its most formidable complications, with diseased liver and spleen, dropsy, and neuralgia, of duration from six weeks to four years, the mild city of which cases afforded but the slightest hope of recovery, and in which every known remedy, quinine included, had been employed in large quantities, the Tincture effected an absolute and permanent cure within four days. This is one of many examples that might be quoted. The tonic power of the Warburg Tincture greatly surpasses that of bark or any other similar agent. It may be administered in any case of intermittent disease, in dyspepsia, indigestion, and want of appetite, delirium tremens, and in any case of disease dependent on defective sanguification. The Warburg Tincture, prepared in London by the dispenser himself, is now offered to the British public. The general depot for the supply of Foreign Orders is established at the Warehouse of Messrs Wilcox and Co. 16 Essex street, Strand. All orders for consumption in the United Kingdom should be addressed to E. MAW, 11 Aldersgate street, London, General Agent for Great Britain.



SUN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LONDON.

SHARE OF PROFIT INCREASED FROM ONE-HALF TO FOUR-FIFTHS.

The Managers beg to remind the Public that Persons effecting Policies with this Society now, or BEFORE MIDSUMMER, 1853, will participate in FOUR-FIFTHS of the Net Profits of the Society at the NEXT DIVISION, in proportion to their contributions to those profits, and according to the conditions contained in the Society's Prospectus.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, established by Act of Parliament in 1834, 8 Waterloo place, Pall Mall, London.

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